

# THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL.

OF

## Politics and General Literature.

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[No. 258.]

### MISCELLANEOUS.

—769—

#### General Summary.

We were kept in anxious expectation, during the whole of Saturday, that an Arrival from England would have been announced before the hour at which the Paper for Monday usually goes to Press; but no such welcome Intelligence reached us. The Morning's Report spoke of Ships standing in attended by a Pilot Vessel; but the Extra Report which succeeded it stated these to be a Ship from Penang, one from America, and a dismasted Arab. The particulars, as far as known, are given under the Shipping head in the last page.

The subjects of European Politics begin to be nearly exhausted. The Agricultural Distress in England, the dreadful scarcity in Ireland, and the attitude of Turkey and Russia, as bearing on the War of the Greeks, are the leading topics in interest and importance; on these will be found some articles in our pages of to-day, as well as the Debate on the Alien Bill, in the House of Commons, the full Report of which was taken from London Papers of the 6th of June, by the INDIA GAZETTE—that date being missing in our Files.

JOHN BULL has made neither apology, explanation, nor reply to the several retaliatory articles that we thought it necessary in self-defence to publish lately, so that we may suppose he either tacitly acknowledges their justice, or conceives them to be unanswerable. In either case we are satisfied, and do not by any means desire to trample on the fallen. As long as that Paper is conducted upon the plan of Saturday's Number,—where it “took the lead as usual,” by commencing with a List of Subscribers to a benevolent purpose, and ending with an elegant specimen of Stable-Slang, without the pen of either Editor, Deputy, or even Printer appearing throughout the whole Sheet,—it may be permitted to hold the even tenor of its way without further notice. There is an awkward feeling, no doubt, attendant on the necessary abandonment of a public concern like that, which promised so much and has performed so little to any good purpose; but a wise person would first calculate the probable chances of its rising to an eminence in the second year that it could not attain in the first, after having enjoyed advantages too that it will never enjoy again; and seeing how improbable this is, would be content with the awkward feeling of abandonment alone, without subjecting himself to other inconveniences which an obstinate perseverance in a generally and decidedly unpopular course must necessarily entail, and which can only be augmented in force, the longer the period of their accumulation is protracted. If the BULL is content however, to lead a quiet life, we shall have no desire to interrupt his peace. Let him only take care to steer clear of aggression, and there will be no danger of his being crushed by the weight of perpetual recoils in self-defence. His fate is in his own hands:—and his wisdom will be shewn by the determination that he makes:

After this digression, we return to the topics before alluded to, as the most prominent among the Affairs of Europe.

*Agricultural Distress.*—It is amusing now, but no more than amusing, to read the debates about the agricultural distress. No one expects them to have any useful result: but Ministers, having got through their estimates, which afforded the only occasion of doing the country any service, do right to allow a little talk. This is like letting “go by” the crisis at which a dying man might be saved, and listening afterwards to the babble of empirics on the nature of the disease. It is like old Mr. Shandy's listening to, and being “ hugely tickled ” with, the disputes of the Divines at the visitation on the rite and efficacy of baptism, while the incorrigible mischief remained; the child of his hopes was christened by the ugly name of Tristram.

LORD LONDONDERRY's conduct has not been singular; it has resembled that of any other man in a mist, who, having lost his road, runs backwards and forwards without knowing where he goes. In the committee his Lordship opposes the plan of raising a million of money, in order to lend it in various sums to farmers on the deposit of their corn in Government warehouses: in the house he proposes the scheme which he had opposed in the committee: but finding the house receive the proposition—in truth, as such nonsense deserved—he, with equal versatility, withdraws his support from his own resolution; and the scheme of advancing money upon corn put in pawn is finally relinquished. We recollect it is forbidden in the Old Testament to accept the nether mill-stone in pledge: surely, therefore, upon the score of humanity, the corn itself, of which the absence of the mill-stone only prevented the grinning, must be considered as a more objectionable deposit. It should seem degrading to condole with men, or beings calling themselves men, upon the failure of this their so sapient device for relieving the agricultural distress. We do rather, therefore, condole with the rats and vermin of Thames-street, or wherever else the corn was to be ware-housed, upon their loss of so notable a feast: and we will add yet further, that we accept the omen with joy; for if there is this objection to feeding rats, surely young WYNN will never be allowed to carry off more than the worth of a whole granary for his own share!—four thousand a year as ambassador to the poor burghers of Switzerland.

It is among the singular inconsistencies of those who argue that taxation is not the cause of the present distress, that the same people do yet allege the poor's-rates as one of the most oppressive grievances of the farmers. Good G-d, have these men lost their memories as well as their reason? What occasions the increase of poor's-rates but the addition of taxes? Do they not recollect that throughout the war pauperism increased regularly with, and in proportion to the increase of taxation? This, for example, was the language used almost constantly during the progress of the war, when people were speaking of the distresses of the poor:—“ Ah! formerly a poor man, when he was in health, was ashamed of applying to his parish for relief. He would do any thing, suffer any thing, rather than so disgrace himself; but all that fine feeling is lost now, for the poor creatures, seeing they cannot, with all their industry, support themselves and their families, have now not the least shame in calling on the overseer for relief.” This, we say, was the language constantly, and most justly used during the war, whilst the farmers and land-owners,

we must add, were even themselves most unfairly anxious to pay their labourers through the poor's-rates (by which means that ingenuous shame was destroyed), in order to drag in shopkeepers and other householders for a part of the expense. — And what is the result of all this? The war concludes, the taxes are even increased, on account of the increased value and contracted issue of the money in which they are paid; but the price of grain out of which the farmer pays his taxes declines, whilst all that mass of pauperism produced by, and contingent upon, taxation, remains settled upon the rates. Can effect follow cause more strikingly? Diminish the taxes, and the diminution of the rates follows of course. If the taxes were the same now as at the beginning of the war, the rates also would be equal; for though our population may be increased, so also is our employment for the poor. Sir Francis Burdett, in his excellent speech said, with great truth and justice, that the vast amount of our taxes was a reason for enforcing rather than neglecting, small savings. We have no doubt that the two thousand pounds, saved from the dismissal of a needless Postmaster-general, will remove a certain number of paupers from the parish books; and that that number of men, sent into a state of wholesome industry and liberty, will be doubled by stopping the pension to the Swiss Ambassador.

**Russia and Turkey.**—Russia and Turkey still continue to "frown defiance" at each other in hostile array; but neither seems disposed to strike the first blow. If the Musselmans, who have worked themselves into a state of fury, commence hostilities, it will evidently be upon Acre's principle,—that so much good passion may not be thrown away. Peace with Russia is their obvious interest. They have never reaped any thing but defeat and disgrace in their contests with that power; and assailed as they are by the Persians and Greeks on opposite sides, they have enemies enough to deal with, without adding one so formidable to the number. It is not so intelligible, on a first view, why Russia, with such plausible pretexts for making war, should forbear so long. Apparently she could never find a more favourable moment to realise the conquest of Turkey, which has long been the grand object of her ambition. With her armies in a most perfect state of preparation, her enemy distracted and disorganised, her Christian neighbours and rivals either ready to second her designs, or disabled by internal difficulties from offering any resistance to them, why should she hesitate to strike the decisive blow? Assuredly it is not because the thirst of dominion is assuaged in the conqueror of Finland and Poland. Nor can it be that a regard for the Christian principles of justice and humanity restrains those who sent their armed hordes, without one moment of negotiation, to tread down the cause of freedom in Naples and Piedmont. The true secret of this aversion to a just and reasonable war in parties, who have waged so many wars against justice and reason, is easily discovered. A spirit of liberty has grown up in the people of Europe, the dread of which, in the minds of these despots, absorbs every other feeling. The very same motives which led to the unprincipled attack on France in 1792, lead the Holy Allies of this day to deprecate a war in any corner of Europe. The spirit of political reform, which was then confined to France, has now spread through all the neighbouring countries, and is every day extending its influence. It was hoped that a single effort might extinguish it then; and it is feared that the slightest movement now would make it explode with a violence which would overpower all resistance. Formerly sovereigns were jealous of one another, while they enjoyed the confidence and attachment of their subjects. Now, they are jealous only of their subjects, and this jealousy has united them firmly with one another. So active are the principles of freedom become, that no individual prince is left to contend with them single-handed in his own state, but a Board of Despots, under the name of a Holy Alliance, has been erected in the heart of Europe, to arrest, the progress of the human mind, and to guarantee every old abuse, with united arms and united counsels. It is the dread of knowledge and improvement which is now the master spring,—the animating principle of European policy.

What a miserable condition is that magnificent confederacy of triumphant princes reduced to, when one of them, while at peace with all his Christian associates, cannot resent an injury offered to him by the Grand Turk, lest the outraged feelings of the people should find a vent, and blow up the whole fraternity. It is the pride and boast of our Ministers, that they have expended a thousand millions of British money in bringing Europe to this state, in which, like a pyramid placed on its vertex, it can only be sustained by the entire cessation of those accidents and chances from which nothing human can be long exempted.

Such is literally the representation given by the confidential organ of our government themselves. In a private letter from Paris, which forms part of the *Courier's* summary on Monday last, it is stated, that "war, if it should be confined to a few battles between the Turks and the Russians, and even if it is led to the invasion of one or two Ottoman provinces, would not very much disquiet persons who are accustomed to take a comprehensive view of things. What they dread is that inevitable revolutionary explosion, even now scarcely kept under, which would take place throughout Europe, when the armies should be occupied, and which would convert an eastern war into a war of force against established powers, of subjects against sovereigns." Such are, in the opinion of men of the most mature experience in great affairs, the weighty considerations which are constantly present to the view of the Cabinets of Europe." Sovereigns, in short, are obliged to suspend their private quarrels, and put up with insults and injuries, that they may regulate the protections in Saxon Universities, watch over the pamphlets published in Southern Germany, and make head with their combined force against the opinions and feelings of mankind. So great is the danger, that if their vigilance were to relax but for a moment in this reputable employment, an explosion would be the consequence. The Grand Seignor may go round the circle of the Holy Alliance, and kick them all in their turns. They must pocket the insult, or let out their resentment in blustermanifestos. Yet they all occupy, — and Britain among the rest, what Lord Londonderry calls a "commanding position," which they owe to a war of twenty-five years, the grand object of which was, not only "indemnity for the past," but still more, "security for the future." The European Powers are now, therefore, in the full enjoyment of that security for which they fought, and which, according to our own accounts, has been more than obtained.

Every week and almost every day brings fresh proofs that the alarms of the Holy Allies are not without foundation. The German papers, a few days ago, supply a Cabinet order of the King of Prussia, the object of which is to purge the pulpits and schools of that kingdom, by a short process, of "public teachers who are devoted to the errors of the times." Clergymen and teachers, it appears, have hitherto, when charged with any misconduct, had the benefit of a judicial inquiry. But this course is found to be not sufficiently summary; and, in future, any such person "who has intermeddled in affairs of state, or been supposed or proved to be implicated in demagogical intrigues," may be dismissed at the discretion of the Minister of State who has charge of ecclesiastical affairs. To keep the system of instruction pure for the future, no public teacher is to be appointed till the Minister of Police has been consulted, who will be able to say whether the person has been "a promoter of demagogical intrigues." There is no doubt that these intermeddlers in affairs of state, against whom so many precautions are taken, are the members of the Tugendbunde, or "Union of Virtue," through whose exertions chiefly the King of Prussia was restored to his throne in 1813. It is not by such means, however, that Frederick William will make his subjects forget the promise of a free constitution, spontaneously emitted by him in the proclamation of Kalisch. He may add ingratitude to perfidy, and punish men for speaking of their own rights, or of his broken promises; but he will find it a hard task either to stop the progress of ideas, or silence the judgment of mankind. Injustice and cruelty to individuals will provoke men to think more frequently and more bitterly of the acts and spirit of his go-



vernment; and, in the long run, he will find, to his cost, that it is not by such means he will obtain what is the object of all his exertions—*security for the future.*—*Scotsman.*

**Approaching Congress.**—A letter has been received by express from Paris, which states, on good authority, that the Turkish Government have decided on sending a Plenipotentiary to the approaching Congress for settling the affairs of Europe. Much importance is attached by the writer to this concession, on which the preservation of tranquillity is considered materially to depend. That a Congress for the above purpose will actually assemble, is no longer doubted in quarters usually acquiring correct information. Its place of meeting, we now learn, will be Florence; and the commencement of its deliberations will not, it is said, be deferred beyond the end of June.

**Literary Works in France.**—An ingenious writer has calculated, that in France about 300 literary works are published monthly; consequently 3600 annually, and 360,000 in a century. It would be difficult matter to find room for all these publications, of many of which from two to four thousand copies are printed, were not a remedy for the disease at hand. The snuff sellers, grocers, and other shopkeepers, consume an immense quantity of printed paper: an ordinary snuff-shop uses daily about an octavo volume; an ordinary grocer a quarto; and one in a larger way, a folio volume. Estimating the number of snuff-shops in Paris at 100, and the ordinary grocers at 200, and the more eminent at 100, it will be found that in these 400 shops, 100 octavo, 200 quarto, and 100 folio volumes, are daily cut up; and when we consider the consumption of printed paper in all the rest of France, we shall have some idea of the immense destruction of books in that kingdom. It is true, that written as well as printed paper is used in the shops; but, on the other hand, it is to be observed, that large quantities of printed paper are destroyed in other ways, as for example, in the manufacture of *papier mœlé*. It is indeed no very encouraging prospect for an author to know that his work will be used for wrapping up grocery, or pounded to pap in a mortar—but how could all the paper that is incessantly passing through the press be otherwise disposed of!—all the warehouses in the kingdom would not be large enough to hold it.

**Accidents.**—From the heat of the weather this week, several horses drawing stage coaches and other conveyances have died on the road in the neighbourhood of Stamford. Humane persons may prevent much suffering by restraining rather than urging the speed of postillions and drivers. Mr. Edward Scholes, of Scotgate, an industrious man, who keeps a team for hire, lost two good wagon horses on Wednesday, (June 5) owing to their working hard in the heat.

**Fire.**—Thursday night, (June 5) between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Briggs, tallow melter, corner of Johnson-street, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-highway. It originated in the melting house, in consequence of one of the pans boiling over. The dwelling house and an extensive line of back premises were soon reduced, together with the whole of the furniture and stock in trade, to a heap of ruins. The dwelling house and timber-yard of Mr. Pilkington, with the furniture, and a range of sheds in the yard, and a large quantity of timber, were also destroyed.

On Monday afternoon, (June 3) a dreadful and destructive fire broke out in some farming buildings, situated about four miles from Chatteris, in Cambridgeshire (the property of John Fryer, jun. Esq.) which completely destroyed an extensive barn, granary, and other buildings, together with 400 to 500 coombs of wheat and several stacks. It appears to have originated from a spark falling upon some dry stubble, from a piece of lighted turf, which a labourer was carrying from one part of the farm to another, where he was going to burn the land. We are grieved to state, that the loss is calculated at 3,000*l.*, not more than one-third of which is insured. It is lamentable to add, that many persons from a neighbouring parish were observed carrying from the premises the farming implements and every thing which was in their power to move.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

**Suicide.**—On the 28th of May, an inquest was held at Swines head, on the body of James Marsland, aged 78 years, who was found by his wife (who is a very young woman) suspended by a cord round his neck from a beam in his barn. Dejection and despondency having been remarked in him by his neighbours, the Jury returned a verdict that he hanged himself in a fit of momentary derangement. He was buried on the day twelvemonths that he was married to his third wife, and he was just three times as old.

**Trinity College, Dublin.**—Yesterday (June 6) Messrs. Chapman and Stack were declared the successful candidates for the two vacant Fellowships.

Messrs. Stack and Stevelly had equal votes from the Fellows, the casting vote of the Provost, decided in favour of Mr. Stack.

The order of premiums to the other candidates were as follows:—

The first, or 250*l.* prize, to Mr. Stevelly; the second, to Mr. Herbert; the third, to Mr. Darley; the fourth, to Mr. Lloyd; the fifth, to Mr. Kenny; the sixth, to Mr. Hassard; Messrs. Porter and Lube, equal.

At the same time, the following Gentlemen were admitted as Scholars:—

Gwynne, sen. Gwynne, jun. Grier, Griegg, Kingsnall, Hughes Carpenter, Pardon, Coneys, Russell, Ould, Maginn, Savage, Craoke.

There were between 70 and 80 candidates.

**Slave Trade.**—We regret to say that the abominable traffic in Slaves is as briskly carried on as ever in the United States. In the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE of the 4th of May, we find the following disgraceful and infamous notices:—

“Negroes Wanted.—The Subscribers wish to purchase 30 or 40 young Negroes, from 12 to 20 years of age. Apply, &c.”

“Negroes Wanted.—We will give cash for 15 or 20 likely young Negroes.”

“Negroes for Sale.—To be sold for cash, at Mr. Catt’s, West End, on the 4th day of May next, at twelve o’clock, a Coloured Man and Child.”

“Cash for Negroes.—Liberal prices in cash will be paid for 30 likely young Negroes of both sexes.”

“Cash to give for Slaves.—The Subscriber wishes to purchase a few likely young Negroes, male and female, from 10 to 18 years of age.”

**Bow Street.**—Yesterday (June 7) Joseph Pearce, Esq. was brought to the Office, from the New Prison, Clerkenwell, in order to give bail to answer the charge of his wife Angelina, a Spanish lady, on charge of violently assaulting and bruising her in a most outrageous manner. The bail he offered at first was objected to; but having procured bail, which Mr. Minshull and Halls, the Sitting Magistrates, agreed to accept, himself in 100*l.* and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

On Mr. Pearce being taken into the Clerk’s Office to acknowledge the bail, he declared, that as soon as his bail was taken and he was liberated, he would proceed where his wife was, and would drag her out.

Mr. Lewis, the attorney to Mrs. Pearce, was present, and hearing this additional threat, he went to the Magistrates and informed them what had taken place, when their worships ordered Mr. Pearce to be brought before them again, and Mr. Lewis’s statement being verified upon oath, the Magistrates called upon him to find double or additional bail, himself in 200*l.* and four sureties in 50*l.* The Magistrates assured him, that if he committed the least breach of the peace towards his wife, his recognizances should be forfeited.

**Harvest.**—The hay harvest has commenced under the most favourable circumstances in the neighbourhood of Bath, yielding, or the most part, above average crops.

**Peru.**—Letters have been received from Lima to the beginning of January. From one, dated the 23d day of November, we subjoin correct details of the positions of the Royalist and Liberating Armies at that period. The GOVERNMENT GAZETTES of the 13th and 19th days of December have also been transmitted, containing of a detailed account of the ceremonies of the institution of the Order of the Sun, which seems to have been conducted in a style of splendour any thing but Republican. To this document are attached the names of all the persons on whom the Order has been conferred, including the principal authorities, naval, military and civil, of Peru, Chili, Columbia, and Buenos Ayres; and amongst them we observed several of our countrymen, whose valour and abilities have been devoted to the service of one or other of those Provinces.

Extract from a letter dated Lima, November 23, 1821:—  
 La Serna and Valdez have marched to Cuzco with 400 men, leaving Canterac with the rest of the Royalist Army (about 3000 effective) in Xauxa. Ramirez has 2,000 men in the southern provinces. Nothing is to be feared as long as we govern ourselves tolerably well. The protector is forming an army of reserve in Truxillo. Above a thousand good soldiers are already in that depot. That main body of the Liberating Army is expected to be cantoned between Lima and Ica. The Peruvian Legion of the Guard, and perhaps another corps or two, may form the garrison of the capital. The Peruvian Navy consists of four craft of from 12 to 22 guns, and will sail to the southward. Lord Cochrane was lately at Guayaquil. It is said he proceeds to Panama. Every thing goes on, and present appearances justify the indulgence of the highest expectations."

**London, June 10, 1822.**—It was stated in our Paper of Saturday that the second reading of Mr. Goulburn's Irish Police Bill was carried on Friday night in the House of Commons by a majority of 58. We can only attribute this result to the suddenness with which the visitation has come upon us. We are confident the gentlemen of England, now so much alive to the long misrule of Ireland, will resist this ruthless political measure with the same benevolent spirit that has distinguished their exertions to allay its physical distress. What is the argument for this most extraordinary and unexpected measure? Why, from the increase of absentees the resident gentry of Ireland are so reduced in number, and deteriorated in character, that Grand Juries are no longer fit to appoint the constables in their respective counties, and it is become necessary to divest them of that power, and setting them completely aside, to place it in the hands of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being. At the time of the Union, Ireland was taught to expect a more intimate enjoyment of the British Constitution, a nearer approach to the principles of a free and liberal government as exercised in England. When the late violent measures were required by the Executive for Ireland was not the demand accompanied with an assurance that when the fever had been reduced by the violent remedy, an effort would be made for the introduction of a mild and conciliatory system, calculated to prevent the recurrence of the disease. Now is there any remedial quality in the present Bill? Is it not, on the contrary, an aggravation of the present evil system that has so long blighted the prospects of that unfortunate country? What is its recommendation?—Why, simplicity and energy. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, reposing in his Wood stock bower, some twenty miles from Dublin, is to appoint his constables in every county, who setting aside its gentry and rising nobility, the very individuals really connected with the soil, and with those interests in the welfare of the country his place and power are comparatively nothing, takes the whole dominion of Ireland into his own hands. These gentry, consisting of the great landed proprietors, and the sons or the brothers of its nobility, are thrown aside, and the entire domestic economy of the country is to be in the hands of the Executive and its constable satraps. The great and only recommendation of this measure is thus its energy and simplicity, the qualities of an absolute despotism; and if every thing in Ireland is to be sacrificed to these qualities, why not introduce, boldly and avowedly, a despotic government at once. In England, however, it is thought preferable to continue the preferable complex and expensive machinery which, although not

working with the same promptitude and facility, its people consider much better adapted for the enjoyment of every blessing that renders life of any value. But then we are told the present system is become inefficient in Ireland, from the incompetency of the Grand Juries to discharge their functions in relation to the appointment of the constables in the several counties. This incompetency, if it exist, can only arise from the paucity of the Irish gentry, their want of integrity or intelligence. There are now on the books of Trinity College, Dublin, the names of 1,700 students, or about thrice the number that existed in the early life of the Marquis of Wellesley. Is not this great increase of educated men among the gentry of Ireland competent to the service of the State, for the dimensions of the island remain exactly the same. The great advance that has taken place in their rent-rolls, and which exists even at this moment of pressure, compared with the rents of thirty years ago, speak something in favour of their integrity and independence. Oh! but then we are told the spirit of absenteeism has thinned the ranks of the resident gentry, and hence arises the necessity of the present measure. Now is this spirit of absenteeism a permanent fashion of the country, and an evil that defies all hope of alleviation or cure? It so happens that the moon revolving in her orbit, has always the same half of her surface turned towards the earth, which has a like appearance to the inhabitants of the moon, with the exception of its presenting a much larger face. It is easy to conceive what a treat it must prove to the lunatics who reside in the opposite part of the moon to make a visit to that side which commands a view of this world. Such has really been the state of the people of England. A long-protracted and inveterate war had cut off all communication between France and this country as completely as if separated by millions of miles. There must, therefore, exist for a few years a great mania to visit the Continent. The Union must also increase the number of Irish absentees. But who are these emigrants? why, the gentry of Ireland, who are in easy circumstances, whose rent-rolls have been increased threefold by the war, but many of whom the present distress of the country must compel to return home, because it cannot longer supply them with the means of living abroad. They may not go home to hold the plough, like Cincinnatus, with their own hands, but most assuredly they must look after it, for their tenants, now saved only by English benevolence from death by famine, can no longer administer to their ease and luxuries in a foreign clime. The present evil of absenteeism, we therefore contend, has a tendency to cure itself, and yet instead of facilitating that cure the Minister for Ireland proposes a measure that must aggravate the evil and render all cure hopeless. The gentry of Ireland in the distressed districts have instituted an anxious inquiry into the causes of the present distress, in which the number of the absentees, and the consequent want of employment among the poor, are stated as the principal causes. The Minister for Ireland, with this exposition staring him in the face, proposes as a cure, a measure that must swell the number of absentees, by disgusting the gentry, and rendering the country uninhabitable to all who do not feel pleased with their own degradation. Mr. Plunkett, in advocating this measure, treats it as a temporary expedient. We do not perceive any traces of a temporary character about it. That Right Hon Gentleman, in his admirable answer to Mr. Ellis, contended truly that the disturbances in Ireland were confined to a few districts. Why then introduce a general measure to meet a local evil? It was well observed by Mr. Sheridan on a like occasion, if there be pimples on the cheek of a beauty, put a patch upon them, but do not clap a mask upon the whole face! Again, if it be not intended as part of a new permanent system, why is the old system superseded in the great body of the country, against which there exists no cause of complaint? But the very nature of the new plan exhibits it as an intended permanent measure. The system whose place it proposes to occupy is not set aside in expectation that it may grow and fructify so as to yield a better harvest.—The proposed system defeats the hopes of the harvest—it aggravates the barrenness of the land, by encouraging absenteeism, the very ground which has been chosen for its basis.

—Morning Herald.



## Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1822.

### ALIEN ACT.

Mr. Secretary PEEL rose to bring under the consideration of the House the renewal of the Alien Act. His intention was to propose that this Act should be continued for two years longer. Since notice of this motion had been given, a considerable time elapsed, but very soon after an Hon. Member of the House (Mr. Hobhouse) stated openly, that unless a very free and fair discussion was permitted upon the subject, he would oppose it by other means than those which it was the usual practice of Parliament to resort to. Now it was not his (Mr. Peel's) intention to push the measure forward, until it had received the fullest latitude of discussion. He entirely acquiesced with that Hon. Member, that it ought to be fully discussed; he and his friends about him were disposed to treat it in that way, and after having said so much it was unnecessary to ask of the Hon. Member that he would not resort to the alternative with which the proceeding was threatened. (*hear from Mr. Hobhouse.*) It would, however, be felt by the House, that whilst he (Mr. Peel) signified his willingness to discuss the question, he had brought himself into a difficulty. Upon a motion which had been so often submitted to the House, it was very difficult to offer any thing new. The obvious arguments by which it could be defended, and the objections which might be taken to it, had been already stated so often and so ably, that little more remained for him than to repeat what had been said on these former occasions. The nature of the danger to be met, and the necessity of meeting that danger, were amongst the arguments in support of the measure. The objection, and the strongest one which could be urged was, that it was not called for in a time of profound peace—in the seventh year after the termination of the war, and at a period when, according to his Majesty's Speech at the beginning of the Session, we were in profound amity with all nations. This was an objection, of which he (Mr. P.) felt the full force. He felt that he was proposing the renewal of the Alien Act in a time of peace but he felt also that that peace was the termination of a warfare unparalleled for its character, its levelling principles—its revolutionary destroying principles. (*hear.*) It was a war which affected every state of Europe, in which some ancient Dynasties had been overthrown, and others put in their places. Any one who reflected upon all these circumstances must admit that the present measure was not unnecessary. It could never be said that the mere words of a Treaty, or the circumstances of its being in force for seven years, could be effectual in extinguishing those principles which had been broached during the war. For many years the greater part of Europe had been in a ferment, in some places open rebellion broke out, in others conspiracy carried on by means of secret societies. (*hear.*) Many of the persons concerned in these affairs had fled for refuge to this country. Here they found a reception, no matter what their principles were, what party or what association they were connected with. (*hear.*) Here they found an oblivion for all their past conduct, and in no case was protection refused them. Even where there was a want of adherence to the formalities required, he appealed to an Hon. Officer opposite, if foreigners had not been treated with the greatest liberality. (*hear from Sir Robert Wilson.*) He was warranted then in saying, that notwithstanding the Alien Act, there was no instance of the ancient hospitality of England being violated. All who came to seek protection were received, and those only who sought to make the country a theatre of political agitation were refused admission. He could mention the names of many persons who were most conspicuous in all the convulsions of the continent, resident at this time in the country, but he was unwilling to make them conspicuous. He would show that the effect of the Alien Bill had been not to diminish, but increase the number of Aliens in this country. (*hear.*) In 1818 there were but 22,000 foreigners here, now there were 26,000. (*hear.*) The increase of late years was very perceptible. The increase of the arrivals above departures in

1819.....	was.....	260
1820.....		602
1821.....		695
1822.....		635

for five months only. (*hear.*) By this it appeared that the increase in the arrivals for five months of this year was equal to the whole number in 1821. It proved that the Alien Act did not prevent this country from being the resort of foreigners. It placed no bar to the ingress of all those who had any legitimate object in view; and there were many here now who fled hither not only to escape prosecution, but absolute impunity for crimes committed. But it was said that this very increase in the number was a reason why the power should not be continued to Ministers. This was a strange argument, for if the number had been lessened instead of being magnified, the same argument would be used against him. In fact, one of his principal objects was to afford protection to Aliens (*cheers*). What was the meaning of those cheers? If persons were allowed to remain in this country, was there not, he would ask, a

total oblivion of the past, no matter what the acts might have been? His Majesty's Government said to Aliens "We are willing that you should remain in this country, but on the condition that you shall not abuse the hospitality it affords, or desecrate the sanctuary into which you are received—you shall not make this metropolis the seat of conspiracy." He could not conceive a greater evil than that in the capital of the British Empire foreigners should have the power of conspiring against Sovereigns with whom we are in alliance—(*hear, hear.*) If the House should do away with the Alien Act the most ruinous consequences must ensue; but if Hon. Members were to call upon him to state why he thought so he was ready to admit that he could bring no direct evidence in support of his opinion—(*cheers and laughter.*) However, he proposed the present measure upon his own responsibility as a servant of the Crown. He proposed it as Secretary of State for the Home Department, believing it to be necessary for the maintenance of the interests of the country. With respect to the Bill, it enacted that all Aliens, on their arrival in this country, should make a declaration of their profession, or condition in life; and a penalty was imposed on the Captain of any vessel who should refuse to put in the proper return. But the material part of the Bill was, that it authorized the King, by his Proclamation, to order Aliens to depart from the kingdom, subjecting them to a certain penalty in case of disobedience; and then a power was vested in the Secretary of State to put the Proclamation in force. It provided, however, a right of appeal to the Privy Council, who might, if they thought fit, rescind the order of the Secretary of State. He would now consider the objections which might be made to the measure by Gentlemen on the other side. It would, of course, be said that it was a departure from the ancient policy of the country, which afforded protection and hospitality to foreigners. He admitted that the presumption was in favour of ancient usage; but he would contend that there were cases in which ancient usage ought to give way to emergency. Let the House compare the evil with the remedy, and then let them not refuse the remedy merely because there was not a precedent for it. An Hon. and Learned Gentleman last night sought to excite a prejudice against the Bill because there was not a precedent for it in Magna Charta; and reference was had to the usage in the reign of Elizabeth; but he would ask if circumstances at that period were in any respect similar to the present? Any Gentleman not acquainted with Magna Charta would suppose that it contained a severe condemnation of such a proceeding as the Alien Act; but, on looking to Magna Charta, he found in it a provision with respect to strangers coming into this country. It ran thus:—*Omnēs mercatores libentē pōtūm et securam potestatem venire in Angliam et exire ex Angliā.* From this it might appear that merchants were at liberty to come and remain here, just as they pleased; but these words followed as an exception—"Nisi antea publice prohibiti." The Right Hon. Gentleman then read an extract from Magna Charta, translated into English the substance of which was, that in time of war foreign merchants should be allowed to remain unmolested in this country, till it was ascertained how British merchants were treated abroad. It might, perhaps, be argued that the policy of Queen Elizabeth was different from that which had since been adopted. But he happened to meet with a letter from Queen Elizabeth to Alderman Heywood, Alderman Osborne, and other authorities, which directed that "those who were not of any church or congregation should be obliged to quit the realm." It was therefore evident that Elizabeth did not entertain such a high idea of prohibition as to prevent her from enforcing it, merely because a precedent could not be found for the measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman, after urging some other arguments upon this point, referred to Mr. Scarlett's Bill for the Removal of the Poor, in order to show that it involved a principle contrary to Magna Charta—namely, the imprisonment in the House of Correction of such paupers as should refuse to work. This principle he observed, was advocated by one of the Gentlemen on the other side, though it was in direct contravention of the provision in Magna Charta which declared that *nullus liber homo ullegatur aut dissolvatur aut imprisonatur nisi iudicio parium suorum vel per legem terra.* Since the year 1815 there had occurred only four instances of the power which the Act gave having been acted upon with rigour; and there was no instance upon record of any abuse having taken place. But he admitted that the circumstance of no abuse having occurred was not of itself a justification of the Act, but it afforded the presumption that the present power might be exercised with safety by the hands to which it was intrusted. He could assure the House, that the Act would never be committed to subordinate agents. If it should be argued that malignant insinuations might be used against individuals in order to get them sent out of the country, he would reply that he could not conceive it possible that any such insinuations could warp a Secretary of State in the exercise of his duty. If a foreign Power should apply to have any party removed from the country, the triumphant reply would be, that no individual could be removed so long as he demeaned himself in such a manner as not to excite the suspicion of the Government. The Right Hon. Gentleman here recapitulated some of the provisions of the Bill, and pledged himself that if power was granted every possible precaution should be taken to

prevent its abuse.—He should feel that he was guilty of a culpable omission if he had neglected to bring forward this measure, and he should rather bear any thing than carry about with him in the recess the heart-sickening reflection, that he had not done his duty from the fear of any opposition which he might have to encounter. (*loud cheers*)

Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH then rose. He could not help regarding this measure with the deepest anxiety and alarm, when he looked to the nature of it, and found it to involve a principle of evil which had no precedent in the annals of the country.—(*cheers*.) He contemplated with a sort of melancholy, a vile proposition, which every man must reprobate who knew any thing, not only of a House of Commons, but of the Principles of a free Government. But his apprehension was increased, when such an infamous proposition was urged by a Minister of the Crown, an individual of great talents, and of respectable character. When such a man afforded such a specimen of the system he meant to adopt at the commencement of his administration, he (Sir J. Macintosh) could not help feeling a mingled sensation of sorrow and dismay. Nothing could be more inauspicious than that the Right Hon. Gentleman should support such a Bill on his entrance into office. (*cheers*.) Under such circumstances, he (Sir J. M.) might propose the abolition of every security that still remained for the liberty of the subject. (*hear.*) What was the abridgement of the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech? It was this, that the house was to pass an Act, for banishing, at the discretion of Ministers, 25,000 individuals, and drive them for ever from the home of their choice. All this was to be done against persons who were subject to the law of England; and on no other ground than that of the assurance given by the Minister of the Crown, that the Act would not be abused. If there was any force at all in this argument, it must show that, by the same rule, every principle of the British Constitution might be abolished. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman then observed, that the obnoxious Tax of Ship Money, which had proved so pregnant with disaster, had been urged upon a similar principle, and also the introduction of an Irish Army into England, under Lord Stafford, in order to oppose Pym and other friends of liberty, who were at the time branded as traitors. There were now in the country about 20,000 Aliens, and till the year 1793, the law gave no greater power of removing an Alien merchant than a British Merchant. But what would have been said at the time of an English Minister who should desire, upon his own responsibility, to pass a Bill against an Alien merchant? He would not charge any Minister with practising wilful oppression under the Alien Act, but he always thought that false and malicious tales might be devised with so much plausibility as to cause the removal of individuals. But, said the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel), "this argument goes for nothing, for the Aliens are still here." Now, what did this amount to? merely to the simple question, whether they were here by right or by sufferance. This was the pure and naked doctrine of despotism. (*cheers*.) The doctrine of liberty, was that men should live by law as conducive to happiness; the doctrine of despotism violated all law, and was destructive of all happiness. (*repeated cheers*.) The venerable Hooker said that to live by one man's will has always been found the cause of any men's misery." Men coming to this country as suitors to a Minister were placed in a situation which the law and the Constitution of England held to be abominable. What was the difference between a man thus circumstanced and him (Sir J. Macintosh)—why, the paltry difference between liberty and slavery—between Middlesex and Morocco. (*cheering*.) But the Right Hon. Gentleman said that Aliens were not to make this capital the seat of conspiracy. Now he would ask what Governments were the objects of conspiracy? He believed that Government imposed on Italy by the bayonets of foreign barbarians was looked upon with abhorrence and execration by the people of that country; but was London the place where the Neapolitans or Piedmontese could oppose with effect the paternal sway which the Austrians exercised over them? Suppose fifty thousand French Protestant Refugees had come to this country in the reign of James the Second, and that a bill similar to the present had been introduced by Lord Preston, the Secretary of State; he would urge that his Master had every good will towards the refugees, as was evinced by the collections which he caused to be made for their relief, but that he desired the passing of an Alien Bill, for the purpose of preventing a conspiracy here, which would engage this country in a war with France. He would also say that this power was never abused by him, and that he would employ it with prudence, moderation, and justice. A similar statement they heard from a Minister of the House of Brunswick: but he asked, would not the case of Lord Preston be fully as specious as that of the Right Hon. Gent.? and he would still have more reason to call for such a measure, because the French refugees were then more likely to conspire, being unjustly banished. The Right Hon. Gentleman referred to the reign of Elizabeth which had also been referred to in 1816 and 1820 but this pretended prerogative of the Crown was founded in a statute of Henry VII. and the consequence was a proclamation issued against his countrymen. But the Right Hon. Gentleman, had not told the House whether the Queen was then at peace or war. The Statute applied to any person "not a mem-

ber of congregation," which had an obvious reference to Catholics who were the political enemies of her title and Government, and not to Aliens. The Statute, excluding foreigners had these words, *Nisi public antea prohibiti*; and he had the authority of Lord Coke, which he believed to be somewhat higher than that of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that this meant unless prohibited by Act of Parliament, and not by the prerogative of the Crown. Foreign merchants, who came to administer to the luxuries of the rich and voluptuous, were then admitted. It was not necessary to exclude foreign gentlemen in the 13th century. Few were then in the habit of making a tour of Europe with a tutor, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of civilized nations. Few came from Rome, Florence, or Milan, to this country, to learn polished manners. The Right Hon. Gentleman, said retaliation was not the object of the Bill, and made it a boast that the country did not retaliate on France, when it persecuted innocent English subjects; but he (Sir J. Macintosh) was too proud of his country to make a boast of not exercising lawless tyranny on innocent persons. When the Right Hon. Gentleman made the boast, he was sorry to hear some Gentlemen applaud it, because he disdained such applause, and would think himself a traitor to his country if he considered it a pride or a boast not to have made victims of the innocent and nonoffending.

Mr. H. TWISS said he looked at the question on different grounds from the Hon. and Learned Gentleman. It appeared to him a contract entered into between the parties, and an Alien coming to this country with such a knowledge, could complain of no grievance. No terms could be milder than those upon which the contract was made. By the nature of the contract, Aliens became tenants at will and being placed in that situation, when they received notice to quit, they could not complain of a harsh bargain. The country fulfilled its part of the contract by admitting, and it had a right to expect the fulfilment of the bargain on the part of Aliens, when they were required to depart. It was true there was no previous trial or examination, but such was the nature of the contract. Beside, in some cases, to assign the cause of a measure would be to destroy its effect. This Bill became inoperative unless danger existed, and then only when an individual was suspected. It did not visit the innocent with the punishment of the guilty. The principles of the Constitution were referred to; but the whole current of the ancient law was in his favour. King John abused the power he had over Alien merchants by extorting large sums of money from them; and Magna Charta then stepped in to remove this abuse, and it provides that all foreign merchants should have safe conduct, to come and go, to buy and sell, without these impositions. But from this it could not be inferred that all Aliens had ever the same privilege—much less now. It was not now for the first time Aliens were visited with severity. By the ancient law, for several years after the conquest, an Alien could not rent a house and even now, unless a merchant; he could not rent a shop to carry on trade. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman wished to give a greater licence to Aliens than was enjoyed by English subjects. The King could prevent one of his subjects from leaving his dominions, and he could recall him from a foreign country, but on the principle of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman this power the King ought not to be suffered to execute over Aliens. This would destroy all equalization. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman referred to the words of the Statute—"Nisi publice antea prohibiti;" but these very words proved that the probability of the necessity of such a statute was then contemplated. (*hear, hear.*) As to the danger of a conspiracy being entered into by Aliens, he thought the very nature of our free Constitution made it more necessary to keep a watchful and vigilant eye over the conduct of alien and discontented Aliens, who, unable to bear the peaceable disposition which prevailed on the Continent, and wishing to erect a military despotism, might come to this country to hatch conspiracies. There was no private examination of correspondence in the Post offices here—stores and arms could be procured in this country in a much shorter period than in any other country; beside there were here a number of periodical publications which gave them an opportunity of disseminating there pernicious doctrines. All these circumstances gave the foreigner a greater facility of carrying into effect his designs in this country than in any other, and therefore the greater vigilance was necessary on that part of the Government of the country. It was not contemplated by this Bill to give up unfortunate persons to vengeance. In war this was a measure calculated to hasten the arrival of peace, and in peace it was a measure calculated to guard against war. It was said this was a harsh measure. That was very true; but it should be considered that the Bill did not now contain any of those severe enactments which it was thought necessary to preserve during war; all the severe enactments of the Bill of 1793 were omitted in this. The House was now called upon to abandon this Bill because peace prevailed; but would it be said, because the surface was safe, the elements all around were quiet?

Sir R. WILSON said, though the Right Hon. Gentleman charged himself with the responsibility of this Bill, yet he (Sir R. Wilson) had no doubt it originated with the noble Marquis. It was a melancholy proof of the baneful connection of this Country with European Governments, who had confederated against the progress of knowledge. The more he



looked at this Bill, the more he was convinced it was stamped with the Autocrats of Europe. If this were an exercise of the prerogative of the Crown, let it be preserved; but that was the question; and if it were a part of the prerogative, why ask for the enactment of a law now? This Bill was liable to much abuse as was already known from the harsh treatment exercised towards two Italian domestics. If it was said that it was to be only held in *terrorem*, this was the argument for the inquisition and arbitrary power, till they were established, and then their terrors were put into full action. However high the character of the Right Hon. Gentleman was, he would not intrust him with such a power—such a power he would not intrust to his dearest friend. Perhaps the Right Hon. Gentleman was one of those who wished to possess arbitrary power, merely that he might have the merit of abstaining from its exercise.—

*Qui nolunt occidere quemquam, posse volunt.*

But it was dangerous to put such a power into the hands of any man. He was confident that in spite of Alien Bills, and other measures against the freedom of mankind, Italy would still be free, and that the Greeks would triumph in their struggle against despotism.

Mr. SCARLETT thought it was hopeless to expect that any thing like argument would prevail with ministers on this Bill. He had conceived that the death of Buonaparte would have rendered the renewal of this Bill altogether unnecessary. Nothing could be so absurd as to suppose that foreigners could ever exercise any improper influence amongst the subjects of this country; and he could see no reason for the measure except that of assisting the police of foreign countries, by removing persons who had become obnoxious to their own Governments. He should, therefore, as he had done before, resist the Bill with all his might. He was sorry to see his Hon. and Learned Friend (Mr. Twiss) who had lately taken a new station on the other side of the House, support this measure in the way he did; because the danger was greater to the liberties of the country when a lawyer supported such obnoxious Bills as this, which went to overturn every principle that had hitherto distinguished this from all other countries in the world. Formerly if a slave from a country set his foot on our shores he was considered free from that moment; but now no foreigner could be free among us for a moment; and the noble character of the nation would be changed for ever.

Serjeant ONSLOW approved of this Bill, not as an enemy to liberty, but because the good sense of the country did not view this Bill as inimical to general liberty or to foreign nations. The little interest which the people of England took in this bill was the very strongest proof in its favour; and he agreed with the opinion, that if the Crown had not the prerogative of removing suspected foreigners, it was proper to vest that power in it.

Mr. SCARLETT explained.

Mr. DENMAN said he would suffer no stage of this Bill to pass without giving it his decided opposition. No proof whatever had been given for the necessity of it. The power which it gave was not confident to the Home Secretary of State, for each of the two other Secretaries had an equal power with him; and it was impossible to know whether the power vested in them had not been always abused. There was indeed every reason to suppose it had been abused.

The provisions of the Bill were directly hostile to the words of *Magna Charta*, which gave protection to all foreign merchants residing in this country. He could not believe that an English House of Commons, in the eighth year of peace, would consent to this most obnoxious measure, merely because a Right Hon. Gentleman wished to have this dangerous power vested in his hands. A Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of conspiracies in other countries. Did he mean to say that the revolutions in Spain and Portugal and South America were conspiracies? Was the House to be told that the people of those countries had not a right, and were not justified in rising up in defence of the sacred cause of freedom? (*hear, hear.*)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY assured the House that he should not support this measure on any of the obnoxious grounds imputed to him and his friends on that side of the House. His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Peel) had supported it on the true principles of liberty; by which he did not mean that unqualified license which was founded in the midst of bloodshed and rapine (*hear, hear.*) not that which was founded in the Ruin of Empires, but that English liberty which could not exist without internal tranquillity: and which could not prevail in our own country if its soil was to be made a public nuisance to Europe (*hear, hear.*) by the influx of improper characters among us. He was as ready as any man to throw open the doors of the country to foreigners on the principle of hospitality. He would treat foreigners as he would the petitions of the people (*hear, hear.*) for if that hospitality was abused by foreigners, he would treat them as he would petitioners, who came there as conspirators to treat the House with contempt. (*hear, hear.*) We lived among the ruin of Empires, and he would not give countenance to foreigners who might be instrumental in producing that ruin. He declared that his Majesty's Government, in proposing this measure, had no idea of acting on principles of convenience towards Foreign Governments; but

conspirators against Foreign Governments could have no right to find protection and carry on their conspiracies in this country.

He had now, he trusted, discharged his duty for the present evening. It was painful for him and those who acted with him to repeat these arguments so often, but rather than subject themselves to the charge of flying from the field, they would be prepared to give Hon. Gentlemen opposite speech for speech (*a laugh.*) and if the result of the contest should in future resemble that of this evening he could not entertain a shadow of doubt of ultimate victory. (*loud cheering.*)

Sir J. NEWPORT reprobated the measure as unnecessary, and disgraceful to the national character. He strongly condemned the epithets applied by the Noble Lord to those Governments which had regenerated themselves. He never would hear such language without reprobating it: he never should hear it addressed to a British House of Commons—the Representatives of a free people—without considering it an insult to the House.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY and Sir J. NEWPORT mutually explained.

Lord STANLEY condemned the measure as unnecessary, unconstitutional, and tyrannical. He would not consent to trust any man with a power so arbitrary as that which this Bill would give.

Lord A. HAMILTON opposed the Bill. He feared the measure would be carried, but he confidently hoped the House would not grant it for a longer period than one year.

Mr. Secretary PEEL replied; he felt himself called on to reply to some observation of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite (Mr. Denman.) The Hon. Gentleman had talked of the forbearance which he had exercised towards him by not attacking him for having joined the present Government. If this was the extent of his charity, he must tell the Honourable and Learned Gentleman that there was nothing which he deprecated so much as he did the charity of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. (*hear, hear.*) He would tell the House and the Learned Gentleman that he defied his scrutiny. (*cheering.*) He did not sit in his place out of breath, and crying the mercy of the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, praying him not to bring forward the charge which he had against him in his pocket. On the contrary, all he dreaded was this clemency of the Honourable Gentleman—this exhibition of forbearance—these insinuations against him of charges, which he defied the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to declare; and which he knew the Honourable and Learned Gentleman could not, dared not, bring forward.—(*loud cheers.*) As to joining the present Administration, he called on the Honourable and Learned Gentleman to point out any act of his, which should have operated to prevent his rejoining those with whom, from the commencement of his political life, he had acted. He had never differed from them, except on the question of omitting the Queen's name from the Liturgy. He had certainly declared his dissent from the Act; but was that a reason why he should not have joined the present Administration? It was true that it was not of his own seeking that he was now in place; but he defied the Hon. and Learned Gentleman to say that his motives for accepting office were not as pure as many which actuated the Hon. and Learned Gentleman's own mind. (*cheers.*) The Right Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to complain that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had misrepresented what he had said of the Governments on the Continent.

Mr. DENMAN assured the Right Hon. Gentleman he had intention of misrepresenting him as to what he said of the Governments of Spain and Portugal. Neither had he intended to insinuate that he had a charge in his pocket against the Right Hon. Gentleman, which he would produce at any time.

The gallery was then cleared for a division.

For the Motion .....	189
Against it .....	92
Majority .....	—97

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

The other Orders were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at Half past Twelve.

### Shipping.

*Intended New Light House near the Saltees.*—Measures, we understand, are in progress for either erecting a new light house, or placing a floating light, at the dangerous rocks the Cunnies, a few miles south west of the Saltee Islands, in the Irish Channel. Last week, Mr. J. Grantham, pilot master in Dublin harbour, was engaged, in company with Mr. T. Hunt, pilot master of Waterford harbour, in making a complete survey of that part of the coast. The completion of the long desired work will be highly gratifying to commercial and seafaring men, and will be of essential importance to vessels bound up the Irish Channel, particularly those coming from the westward.—*Whitehaven Gazette.*

Yesterday (June 6) a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz.—Capt. James Pearson, GENERAL HEWITT; and Capt. Brook Key, MARCHIONESS OF ELY; for Bengal direct.

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## Fashionable News.

## OLIVE, PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND.

To the Editor of the True Briton.

Sir,

I beg leave to offer a few remarks on the legitimacy of the above-named lady; it is true that, being a creditor, I am interested in her claims; yet the facts are, in no shape, to be altered.

The first document I shall adduce, is a certificate of marriage, as follows:—

"May 1, 1773.

"This is to certify, that the marriage of the underwritten parties was solemnized, according to the rights and ceremonies of the Church of England, March 4, 1767, at Lord Archer's house, by myself, at nine in the evening.

"J. WILMOT, Minister.

"HENRY FREDERICK.

"OLIVE WILMOT.

"Present at the Marriage of the above parties.

"Lord BROOKE.

"J. ADDEZ.

"Attested before—

"CHATHAM.

"J. DUNNING."

I contend that the marriage of the parties mentioned in the above certificate was, to all intents and purposes, legal and valid. One proof of this is (and that not a slight one), that this marriage was never set aside; there being in fact at that time no legal disabilities attached to it.

It is observable, that the Royal Family, Quakers, and Jews, were by express words, exempted from the operation of the statute of the 26th Geo. II. entitled an Act "for the better preventing clandestine marriages." The marriage of the late Duke of Cumberland, with Olive Wilmot, (mother of the Princess) took place on the 4th of March, 1767. The same Duke in the year 1771, thought proper to (again privately) marry Mrs. Horton, widow of Christopher Horton, of Catton Hall, in the county of Derby, Esquire.

On the 20th of February, 1772, his late Majesty was pleased to send a message to both Houses of Parliament, recommending the adoption of some new provisions, regulating the marriages of the Royal Family. These dates, Sir, are too obvious to escape notice; and no one can doubt but that the last-mentioned marriage produced this message. At this time the first marriage was not divulged. I am told that a paper is extant, under the sign manual of his late Majesty, wherein the fact of the Duke of Cumberland thus marrying twice is noticed in strong terms.

If the Attorney-General were convinced that the claim of this Lady could not be maintained, why did he not try the question when Mr. Knight (her late Attorney) gave him so fair an opportunity, on the following occasion? The Princess refused to pay taxes, on the ground, that being one of the Royal Family she was thereby exempt. She was sued in the Exchequer as a defaulter: she pleaded, that as niece to the late King, and cousin to his present Majesty, she was exempt; and here the pleadings rest, the Attorney-General never having filed a replication to such plea.

Some other documents are of a most interesting and extraordinary description, and, in fact, speak too plainly to need much illustration.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

May 8, 1822.

W. R.

Windsor, June 5.—This morning His Majesty, attended by a large party, went and viewed that delightful place, Virginia Water. The King returned to the lodge to dinner, where His Majesty had a numerous party. The band of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards attended, and played during the evening.

The 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons marched through this town to-day, on their way to Ireland; they marched as far as Maidenhead, where they were to remain during the night.

Yesterday the Princess Augusta visited the Duchess of Gloucester. Earl Bathurst left town yesterday, on a visit to the King, at Windsor.

On Wednesday the Cabinet Ministers dined with Earl Bathurst, at his house in Stanhope-street.

Yesterday the Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner to a numerous party.

The Duke of Devonshire had a numerous party last evening, to a concert, &c.

Yesterday the Earl and Countess of Darnley left town, for their seat in Kent.

It is stated from Homburg, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Hesse Homburg has received official information that His Majesty's health will not permit him to visit the Continent this year, although an article from Hanover mentions that they still expect to see him this summer, and that he will for a short time take the mineral waters at Rehberg.

Almack's Grand Ball.—The dancing commenced soon after eleven o'clock on Wednesday evening, and concluded at four.

Among the most distinguished dancers were:—

Earl of Unbridge .....	Lady E. Murray.
Lord George Bentinck ....	Lady F. Molyneux.
Lord Harley .....	Lady St. Clair.
Baron De Cazes .....	Lady Lascelles.
Mr. Heathcote .....	Miss Johnstone.
Mr. Montagu .....	Lady G. Pratt.
Mr. Greville .....	Lady M. Keppel.
Colonel Bowater .....	Miss Park.

Mrs. Delap gives a ball at her house, in Harley-street, on Thursday next, the 13th instant.

Lady Owen, with her accustomed liberality, will open her elegant mansion in Grosvenor-square, on the 17th instant, for the annual concert of Mr. Bochsa, whose taste in the selections of the most conspicuous talents, foreign as well as native, contributed so much to the public amusement in the late Oratorios.

Two estates at St. Kitt's, for which 45,000l. were refused five years ago, were knocked down at the Auction Mart, on Tuesday, for 16,000l.

At the election for a Contributory Ward into the Adult Orphan Institution, held yesterday at the apartments of the Hon. Mr. Egerton, in St. James's palace, the numbers were as follow:

Miss Lee, ..... 428 | Miss Chapman, .. 160 | Miss Foley, ..... 6

The Abbe Frayssinous, the Preacher, who recommended that the mass of the people should not be allowed to learn to read and write, is placed at the head of the Education of France.

There will be a conjunction of Venus and Saturn early, next Tuesday morning, when they will be nearly approximate, as to appear to the eye not more than about 12 minutes of a degree apart.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester honoured the Exhibition of the Panathene, or Temple of the Fine Arts, in Spring-gardens, with his presence on Tuesday last, and expressed his admiration of this splendid structure.

## Stoppages.

## FROM THE ARMY LIST FOR MAY.

Warrant for subjecting the Pay of the Soldier in Regiments of the Line on their passage to and from India, in Ships employed by the East India Company, to the same Rate of stoppage as is made from the Soldiers on their Passage to and from other Stations abroad.

GEORGE R. Whereas it has been represented unto us, that, by means of certain exceptions to the General Regulations of our service, the Pay of the Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Privates of our Regiments, of the Line, whilst victualled by the East India Company during the passage to and from India in ships employed by the said Company, is subjected to a stoppage of 3d. per diem only for provisions notwithstanding that a stoppage of 6d. per diem is made from the Pay of Soldiers of the same ranks whilst on board transports; and whereas upon full consideration we are satisfied that there is no sufficient reason for continuing this distinction. Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, that the deduction to be made from the Pay of Non-commissioned Officers, Corporals, Trumpeters, Drummers, and Private Men of our Regiments of Dargoon Guards, Dargoons and Infantry of the Line, when on their passage to and from the East Indies in Ships employed by the East India Company, and not finding their own provisions, shall be the same as on the passage to and from other stations abroad, viz. Sixpence per diem.

We are further pleased to direct that the present Regulation shall take effect from the 25th March 1822, as to Troops, embarking for India, and from the 25th of the month in which the Regulation shall have been received at the several stations in India as to Troops embarking from that country.

And for so doing this shall be to all persons whom it doth or may concern a sufficient warrant, authority and direction.

Given at our Court at Carlton Palace, this 2d day of February, 1822, in the Third Year of our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

PALMERSTON.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 777 —

## Ornithological Information.

As the Friend of Dr. LATHAM, Major General HARDWICK has pleasure in announcing to the Public, that a new and much enlarged Edition of that Gentleman's *Synopsis of Birds* is being published, and of which Three Volumes, have already made their appearance in India.

This Work is printing in a bold and handsome Type, on a woven Paper, Demy Quarto, and will be comprised in Ten Volumes, with at least One Hundred and Eighty Coloured Plates. Every part of the former Edition has been carefully revised, and about 1400 New Birds added, and also a proportionate number of new Plates.

Major General HARDWICK will undertake to get the Work direct from the Author, for any number of persons desirous of subscribing for the whole; and in that case, they will be considered as original Subscribers, and only be charged Two Guineas per Volume.

It may be expected that Six Volumes will be out by the time an order can reach Dr. LATHAM from India; it is therefore requested that orders for the Work may be accompanied with the amount for the first Six Volumes, at the exchange of the day, 2s. per Sicca Rupee, which at £2. 2s. or 21 Rupees per Volume, will be 126 Sicca Rupees for the first Six Volumes.

Dr. LATHAM has printed only 350 Copies, and as he has already upwards of 200 Subscribers, it may be expected the Work will soon become scarce.

Calcutta, Oct. 26, 1822. THOS. HARDWICK.

## Calendar of Prisoners.

*A Calendar of Prisoners now under Confinement in his Majesty's Prison in Calcutta, for divers offences, in the Custody of James Calder, Esq. and W. H. Abbott, Esq. Sheriffs, and of Mr. John Higginson, Keeper of the Calcutta Gaol, dated this 23rd day of October, 1822.*

KISSNOMOHEN PAUL, committed 6th November 1821, tried 16th January 1822, sentence not passed, remanded 2d July 1822.

RADAMOHUN, committed 24th January 1822, tried 1st March 1822, sentence not passed, remanded 2d July 1822.

EMOMBUK, committed 26th April 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the Oaths of Hingun Dye, Roseen and others, with having on the 25th of April, in Calcutta, unlawfully and feloniously assaulted one Bunnoo.

HURDOOLON TAGORE, JOYKISSEN BANNERJEE, and LOLLA SEBUX, committed 28th June 1822, by order of Charles Paton, Esq., charged on the Oaths of James Smith, John Robinson, Lewis Davis, John Thomas, John Fergusson Bacon, John Saunders, William Henry Morris, John Franklin Smith, Isaac Malchus, and Pogose Carrapit, with having on the 15th day of June, in the Common Jail of Calcutta, at Fort William in Bengal, violently assaulted and beat him, the said James Smith, a Prisoner in the said Jail for Debt.

NOBODY, committed on the 30th July 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the Oaths of John Aris, and Mungloo, with having on the 23d day of June last, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen taken and carried away, one pair of Gold Bangles, worth 160 Rs. and one Silver Spoon, worth 6 Rupees, of the lawful money of Bengal, the goods and chattels of him the said John Aris.

BUBBER ALLI, MOHOMED DYAM and PANCHOO, committed on the 13th August 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the Oaths of Chaund Mistree, Doomun Khansama, Durbarree, Jettoo, and Chickon, with having on the 9th of April last, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away Sicca Rupees 27, the property of the said Chaund Mistree.

PORAUN, SEEBOO BARRICK and BEDIY SHAH, committed on the 23d August 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.—He the said Poraun being charged on the Oaths of Mooteeloll Mullick, Golaub, Gangaram, and Ochoor Sing, with having on or about the month

of February 1821, in Calcutta, feloniously stolen taken and carried away, one pair of Gold Tabeiz with Jappa, of the value of 280 Rs. one pair of Gold Ponchees, of the value of 43 Rs. one string of Gold Beads, of the value of 140 Rs. one pair of Gold and Cornelian Ornaments, for the waist, of the value of 20 Rs. and one string of Gold Chain, of the value of 124 Rs. of lawful money of Bengal, the goods and chattels of him the said Mooteeloll Mullick, and the said Seeboo Barrick being charged on Oath, with having on the day and year aforesaid, in Calcutta aforesaid, aided, comforted and abetted the said Poraun, well knowing him to have committed felony. And also the said Bedye Shah, being charged on Oath, with having, on or about the month of February last, in Calcutta, aforesaid, feloniously received from the said Poraun, one pair of Gold Ponchees, of the value of 42 Rupees, well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away. Bedye Shah, died in Gaol, on the 4th of September, 1822.

SUDDANAUT ROY, committed 28th August, 1822, under Bench Warrant, charged on a certain Indictment found against him (together with several others) at the third Sessions of Oyer and Terminer in the year 1822, concerning a certain Conspiracy.

KEENOO, JOYCHUND and NUZROO, committed 23d September 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the Oaths of Charles Jeranimo, Jacob Jeranimo, and Domingo Cruz, with having on the 31st day of July last in Calcutta, feloniously stolen and carried away one silver Watch worth 60 Rupees, one gold Ring worth 4 Rupees, and one gold Brooch worth 12 Rupees, of lawful money of Bengal, the goods and chattels of him the said Charles Jeranimo.

MOSOOOLA, committed 10th October 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the Oaths of Dolaree, Sodahey, and Bundowa, with having within Calcutta on or about the 17th day of September last, unlawfully and carnally known one Bachoa, she the said Bachoa being then a Woman Child under the Age of Ten Years, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

ALLIBUX and MIRZAJAUN, committed 12th October, 1822 by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the Oaths of Gopaul Doss, Henry Tylor, and Chowdory, with having, on or about the Twenty-first day of August, 1822, within Calcutta, unlawfully and fraudulently uttered—well knowing the same to be forged—one Paper, purporting to be a Bank Note, of the Bank of Bengal, of the value of 100 Rupees, with intent to defraud the said Gopaul Doss, contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

LUTCHMON, GOHEE, and GINDA, committed 15th October, 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq.:—He, the said Lutchmon, being charged on the Oaths of Anna Gasper, Caloo, and others, with having, on or about the Sixteenth day of April last, feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away, from the Dwelling House of the said Anna Gasper, situate at Moorgheebatta, in Calcutta—one Pair of Diamond Ear-Rings, worth 1,700 Rupees, one string of large Pearls, worth 2,000 Rupees, one Diamond Brooch, worth 900 Rupees, three Diamond Rings, worth 700 Rupees, four Pearls, worth 8 Rupees, and a string of Seed Pearls, worth 1 Rupee, of lawful money, of Bengal the goods and chattels of her, the said Anna Gasper, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided. And they, the said Gohee, and Ginda, being charged with having received two Pearls, of the value of 4 Rupees, and one string of Seed Pearls, of the value of 1 Rupee, well knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away.

JOYSOOK alias JEESOOK, committed 17th October 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the oaths of Assoorun and others, with having on or about the month of January, in the year of our Lord 1821, in Calcutta, violently and maliciously assaulted her the said Assoorun, and feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away one Eeklye worth 4 Rupees, and 8 Sicca Rupees, the property of the said Assoorun.

AYJAS, committed 18th October 1822, by order of T. Alsop, Esq., charged on the oaths of Anna Weldon, Cosseeram Poran

and others, with having in the night of the 15th instant, between the hours of the 10 o'clock at night and one in the morning feloniously and burglariously broken and entered the Dwelling House of the said Anna Welden, situate at Boitockbanan, in Calcutta, with intent, the goods and chattles of the said Anna Welden, feloniously and burglariously to steal, take, and carry away, and with then and there having one Silver Watch of the value of 2 Pounds, feloniously and burglariously stolen, taken, and carried away, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided.

### Mr. Jadowin's Statement.

[The Writer of the following Statement pledges himself for the accuracy of his assertions, and takes on himself the responsibility necessary in all statements of facts. In consequence of the misrepresentations that have prevailed respecting his Case, he complains that his character is injured and his prospects of employment in any other capacity impeded. His principal object in publishing the Statement is to remove, if possible, the evil impression created against him by the mere fact of his discharge; we therefore give it a place, in the hope that the names affixed to the documents in question will have due weight in determining the value of the testimonies respectively borne and attested by them].—EDITOR.

I was employed in the Calcutta Government Custom House in the year 1817, by the former Collector, Sir Charles D'Oyly Bart. through the recommendation of three respectable Gentlemen, namely, the Rev. T. Thomason, J. W. Sherer, Esq. and the late G. Cruttenden, Esq. and was placed under the Supervision of the Export by Sea Department, as an Assistant in the Port Clearance Department. In this I served for upwards of three years and a half, with honesty and integrity, and during that time I used every possible endeavour to benefit Government, by a zealous attention to the duty entrusted to me. In the course of my service I detected Frauds of Drawback on Goods to the value of upwards of a Lac and Twenty-seven Thousand Rupees, and also exposed abuses, resisted strong temptation, suggested useful checks and forms in the Port Clearance Department, and brought to light several irregularities; though, strictly speaking, it was no part of my duty so to do, but that of the Supervisors. Since they failed in doing this, however, I, as a zealous and faithful Servant of Government, thought proper to bring all these circumstances to the notice of my Superiors whenever they came within my knowledge in the shape of Fraud, and so much was the Collector sensible of my general good conduct, and the value of my services, that he was pleased to recommend me to the notice of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, for a Reward of Sa. Rs. 500, and gave me a suitable Testimonial of my character, which will be seen by the annexed Documents, marked from No. 1 to 4.

No. I.—Statement of Frauds discovered and abuses exposed on false Shipment on the undermentioned Vessels to obtain Drawback and refund of Duties paid on Goods.

Names of Vessels.	Where Bound.	Value of Goods.		
		Sa.	Rs.	As. Ps.
Ship David Clark,.....	Malta, .....	3,075	0	0
Ship Feniscowles, .....	Liverpool, .....	5,282	1	3
Ship Speke, .....	London, .....	2,786	0	0
Ship Mary, .....	Liverpool, .....	9,131	4	0
Brig Rebecca, .....	South America, ...	16,920	0	0
Brig Julius Caesar, .....	Boston, .....	7,060	15	0
Ship Georgiana, .....	Liverpool, .....	2,435	4	0
Ship Bussorah Merchant, .....	Persian Gulph, ...	22,060	5	0
Ship Vittoria, .....	London, .....	25,068	0	0
Ship John Barry, .....	London, .....	7,833	0	6
Ship John Tobin, .....	Liverpool, .....	16,384	8	0
Ship Hindoostan, .....	London, .....	6,885	8	0
Ship Zenobia, .....	South America, ...	2,147	3	6
Ship Syren, .....	Malacca, .....	288	0	0
		Sa. Rs.	127,367	8 9

No. II.—Extract of a Letter from the Collector of Government Customs to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, under date the 6th Aug. 1819.

"Par. 2.—Mr. Jadowin's unwearied diligence and attention in the Port Clearance Department, and his anxiety to bring to light several irregularities, which, had they not been checked in time, might have led to serious evils, has placed him in a very creditable point of view as a Public Officer of Government. He had besides, with an earnest desire of making himself useful, suggested several modifications of Port Clearance Rules, calculated as well to simplify the business as to act as a precaution against abuse; under these circumstances I feel disposed to recommend his receiving from the Fund the sum of Sixcoo Rupees 500."

(A True Extract)

Govt. Custom House, Calcutta, 27th Dec. 1820. } (Signed) H. J. CHIPPINDALE,  
Actg. Collector of Govt. Customs.

No. III.—Extract of a Letter from the Collector of Government Customs to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, under date, the 11th September 1819.

"Par. 5.—Of the Acts enumerated in the 5th paragraph of Mr. MacKenzie's Letter, Mr. Jadowin has detected fraud, exposed abuses, resisted strong temptation, and suggested useful checks and forms in the Port Clearance Department; on the walls of the Custom House, are at this moment placarded, public notice issued at his suggestion, and several illegal attempts to obtain Drawback have been discovered in time to prevent payment, and these to a considerable amount."

(A True Extract.)

Govt. Custom House, Calcutta, 27th Dec. 1820. } (Signed) H. J. CHIPPINDALE,  
Actg. Collector of Govt. Customs.

No. IV.

"This is to certify that Mr. Thomas Jadowin, Assistant in the Port Clearance Department, has served in the Calcutta Custom House, three years and a half, very much to my satisfaction; that he has evinced on many trying occasions great honesty, integrity, and principle; and that by his constant attention to the duties of his Office, he has been of great benefit to the Public Interests. I can conscientiously recommend him to the favourable consideration of my Successor.

Govt. Custom House, 15th July, 1820. } (Signed) C. D'OYLY,  
Collector of Government Customs."

In the month of September 1820, a fraud was discovered to have been committed in the Custom House in the Drawback Department by a Native Merchant named Rutton Chund, who claimed and received a refund of Duty on false shipment for Sugar on the British Ship VICTORIA, bound to London, to the amount of Sa. Rs. 1600, and the discovery was made by his Uncle, named Suddo Sall, who did not belong to the Custom House, and who deposed on Oath before H. J. Chippendale Esq. Acting Collector, and one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, wherein he mentioned the persons names who were implicated in this fraud, but my name was not mentioned, and the Acting Collector reported to the Board to suspend such persons as he thought proper from their offices, and my name was excluded from it, so I continued in my office.

The Acting Collector and the Board, after having gone through a long examination, found that several Documents and Books of different Departments in the Custom House were erased by unknown persons, by means whereof the fraud in question was committed; these persons had the audacity and wickedness to make such a general erasure, as has not to this day been traced, and it was my misfortune to have kept one of these Books. They also took Depositions on Oath from several persons, but my name was not at all brought in question, nor could any one prove any thing against me; and I continued still in my office, until a man named Sumboo came forward, who acknowledged himself to be the head Sircar or Cash-Keeper of the said Rutton Chund, who



is known to have committed the acts of fraud; and I understand he deposed before the Board, that I was also one of the parties concerned in the fraud in question, for which discovery he expected a Reward of One Thousand Rupees, according to the Public Notification placarded on the walls of the Custom House by order of the Board, that any man coming forward and proving the fraud in question should be rewarded with the sum above mentioned. In this, however, he was disappointed, and in consequence of which, I believe he absconded, for he is not to be found to this day. By this it will clearly appear to the understanding of every reasonable man, that he has given false testimony.

The fraud in question was originally committed in the Drawback Department in the Custom House, to which Department I did not belong and had nothing to do in it. I was only an Assistant in the Port Clearance Department, which is a distinct one, and has a distinct Supervisor over it. How is it possible then for me to be concerned in this fraud? The Board, however, suspended me from my office, upon suspicion, and soon after they gave me my discharge. Although innocent as I am, nothing gave me greater pain of mind than this unexpected dismissal upon mere suspicion. After an indefatigable service of three years and a half, in which I had used every possible endeavour to benefit Government, my being made to suffer for the faults of others did certainly astonish every one in the office. The Acting Collector endeavoured all in his power to exculpate me from every blame, but the Board would not restore me. I also laid my case before them in writing, and have proved to them my honesty and integrity, but the Board took no notice of this. I then thought proper to apply personally on the subject to the second Member of the Board, in the absence of the first Member, who answered me as follows:—"I am sorry I cannot do any thing for you, Mr. Jadowin, as the Board has already given you your discharge,"—yet, however, to remove the suspicions of the Board, I made an application to the Secretary to the Board, written on stamped paper, wherein I requested of him to obtain the sanction of the Board to furnish me with a copy of a certain Letter, saying that the copy of the intended Letter was one from which I could get some information, to clear the doubts of the Board respecting me. As my request was not complied with, I said that I was at all times ready to answer any questions that should be put to me; but since the Board had not granted me the examination I desired, I would therefore wish to be tried in the Supreme Court, where I might hope to get every redress.

My duty in the Custom House was only to keep the Export Abstract Ledger of Port Clearances, posted from the Export Free and Duty Register Book.—These two Books are kept by two Bengally writers, written in English, and when applications were made by Ship Captains or the Owners of the Ships for Port Clearances, I then examined my Abstract Ledger with the Bengally Export Ledger, and the Export Detail Ledger. These were the two Books regularly kept, one by a Bengally writer, and the other by a Christian writer; after having examined them, if they corresponded, I looked at the Re-land or Tranship Register Book, which is kept by a Bengally writer, written in English, who also assisted me, and who marked off any Transshipment or Relanding, which might have been made from the Cargo of Ships; after this I closed the accounts of each Ship's Export Cargo, and then both I and the Supervisor of the Export-by-Sea Department examined and compared the Port Clearance application, or the Export Manifest with the Export Abstract Ledger. If we found them correct, the Supervisor of the Export-by-Sea Department gave an order to prepare the Port Clearance, which was drawn out by my Assistant or sometimes by myself. The original copies of Port Clearances were entered in the Port Clearance Register Book by my Assistant, and all other Ship Papers were also endorsed and kept by him; the Port Clearance Application was attested by both of the Supervisors of the Department of Import and Export-by-Sea; and the said Port Clearance Application, Port Clearance, and Port Clearance Register Books were re-examined only by the Supervisor of the Export-by-Sea Department, and attested by him before the Port Clearance was signed by the Collector and delivered to the Cap-

tains; and any excess that we found in Cargoes on comparison with the Captain's Manifest, I thought proper to note off in red Ink, both in the Abstract Ledger, and in the original Export Applications, for the guidance of the Supervisors of the Drawback and Export-by-Sea Department, in words as follows:—"Note.—The within quantity of Goods has not been Shipped."

All the Export Applications, from which the Drawback Certificates are prepared, were under charge of the Supervisor of the Drawback Department, and the Certificates are prepared by his Assistants, and examined by him, and afterwards by the Supervisor of the Export-by-Sea Department before they were signed by the Collector and money paid. If the latter Supervisor had been in the habit of examining the Drawback Certificates with me, the fraud in question would have never been committed, and have easily been detected by me; and when the said Ship *VICTORIA* put back from Sea, the owners of the Ship applied to the Collector to Tranship the whole of her Export Cargo to another Ship; It was then the duty of the Supervisors of the Drawback and Export-by-Sea Department to detect the fraud in question, which they did not, but freely passed the articles to be Transhipped. This will at once prove the groundlessness of the suspicion of my being concerned in the fraud; for under these circumstances the fraud was committed without my knowledge, for which surely I am not to be blamed.

All the Register Books of Export-by-Sea Department were always kept out upon tables, and the Book which I had kept was one to which reference was occasionally made by the writers and by the Supervisor of the Export-by-Sea Department, and they often attended the Office on Sundays and holidays, and had access to my Book. Who, therefore, altered the figures and made erasures in the Export applications, and in other Register Books of the Custom House, it is impossible to say; but it will clearly appear to the understanding of every reasonable man, that it must have been done by some person in the course of these references. From these circumstances it will be needless for me to point out the groundlessness of the suspicion that I had erased my Book: for the Export Manifest and the Port Clearance Application, which were likewise in my charge more immediately, did not appear to have been erased or altered at all. If I had erased my Book, I certainly should have thought of erasing or altering the two Documents to make them correspond with my Book. This latter circumstance itself will, I hope, evince that the erasure could not have been made by me in the Book.

The said Rattan Chund, who is known to have committed the acts of fraud had made similar applications to export Sugar on British Ships to England, and gone through all the forms of Office, and he had obtained Drawback on them, although the Sugar was not received on board the boat. Since the fraud in question was discovered he absconded, and he is not to be found to this day.

After I had my discharge on the 30th of November 1820, I took the opinion of R. C. Fergusson, Esq. through an Attorney of the Court, a true Extract of which is as follows:—"Mr. Jadowin's Accusers, are more like to have committed the acts of fraud than he is."

I conceived it my duty to make known my unfortunate case to the before-named three Gentlemen, who had the goodness to recommend me to Sir Charles D'Oyly, Baronet, to shew them that I had not abused their goodness in recommending me to that Gentlemen, and their several replies to me are as follows:

"Mr. Thomason returns the documents to Mr. Jadowin, after having attentively perused them. He had not heard any thing of Mr. J.'s dismissal, and is very sorry to become acquainted with it now. The documents are highly creditable to Mr. J. and Mr. Thomason much regrets that he should have been so unfortunately deprived of a situation when he had given so much satisfaction to his superiors.—February 2, 1821."

"Mr. Sherer begs to return to Mr. Jadowin the accompanying Papers, from which it clearly appears that Mr. J. has been calumniated.—February 3, 1821."

SIR,

"To Mr. JADOWIN,

I was not informed until I perused your Note, that you had lost your situation in the Custom House, and I regret much it should have happened, since it was by my recommendation you were employed by Sir Charles D'Oyly.

On occasions similar to the present, it is impossible for the Members of Board exactly to understand the merits of the case; and however hard it may bear on innocent individuals, it is not to be wondered at, that all in any way implicated should suffer. I return the documents which accompanied your note.

Your obedient Servant,

February 4, 1821.

(Signed) G. CRUTTENDEN."

I had also submitted my case to the undermentioned three Gentlemen on their arrival at Calcutta, viz. S. Swinton, Esq. Honorable C. R. Lindsay, and G. J. Siddons, Esq. and their replies to me were as follows:—

"Mr. Swinton is very sorry he cannot do any thing for Mr. Jadwin, as the Board has investigated the matter in his absence."

"Mr. Lindsay regrets he cannot interfere with decision of the Board of Customs. To them Mr. Jadwin should appeal to clear his character."

SIR,

"Mr. JADOWIN,

I have heard Sir C. D'Oyly speak of you in terms of approbation; and I do not recollect as 1st Deputy, that I ever experienced embarrassment of any sort from inattention on your part.

Your's obediently,

Allipore, Nov. 15, 1821.

(Signed) G. J. SIDDONS."

**Spinster's Reply.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

As perhaps the following Answer to an Advertisement, which appeared in your Paper of yesterday, signed A. B. near No. 1, Chowringhee, may be satisfactory to the Composer, may I be allowed to crave a corner in your JOURNAL for the insertion? On my perusal of the above-mentioned Advertisement, the insertor of which seems to be in great want of a "wife," I think myself bound, as a female, (feeling myself interested for him) to beg the favour or recommend him to study etiquette, with more diligence than he seems to have done, before he practice "amours;" as it is generally considered the part of the Gentleman first of all to call and make himself known to the Lady, instead of the Lady being requested to call upon the Gentleman; but however, considering it is a "faux pas," I hope the Gentleman who advertises for a wife may make further arrangements with the Lady in question, as she unfortunately belongs to the family of the Evergreens, and regrets to say is in the same awkward predicament as the Advertiser, "without money." She further requests him to be good enough to make any further arrangements, "if possible," through the channel of the Newspapers, which is the most speedy and prudent way. The Lady may be found with great difficulty near the bridge of Kidderpore. Applications may be made after the Gentleman is better known. I at present sign myself.

A SPINSTER, F. C.

N. B.—The Lady's veins flow with the true blood of "Japheth."

**Marriage.**

At Mhow in Malwa, on the 24 instant, Lieutenant L. H. SMITH, Interpreter and Quarter Master of the 6th Light Cavalry, to Mrs. E. L. KENNEDY.

**Births.**

On the 26th instant, Mrs. J. B. CORNELIUS, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 23d instant, the Lady of Dr. W. CHALMERS, of a Daughter.

**Klopstock's Messiah, versified in English.**

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I am reading a Prose Translation of Klopstock's Messiah, the only one I have ever seen of that Poem—I do not know if there is a translation of it in English verse. If the following specimen of a versification of it I am at present engaged in, appears worthy of a place in your poetical pages, I shall continue to send you a portion of it in the like dress, from time to time.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

V—.

**BOOK I.—INSCRIBED TO D. C.**

My soul, (inspir'd at life's eternal spring)  
Rise, and thy great Redeemer's glory sing,  
Glory achiev'd by sorrows, scorn, and pain,  
Suff'ring for sin—himself without a stain:  
Grateful, with deep humility retrace  
His bleeding love to man's degen'rate race.

Against the Lord's anointed, vain, his foes  
The powers of Hell, in vain Judea rose;  
Veil'd in our nature, he, triumphant, fought,  
And with his blood, mankind's redemption bought.

Hail! love divine, in all thy glory known  
To thee, the omnipresent God alone!  
O may my muse presume the veil to raise  
That shrouds thy glory, God—or sing thy praise?  
How may a mortal's thoughts attempt to soar  
And thy eternal attributes explore?

Thou Holy Spirit to my aid descend,  
Before thee, suppliant, in the dust I bend—  
Inspire, and lead me till from earth set free.  
Full of thy sacred rapture—full of thee,  
I dare to penetrate the deep profound  
Where Heav'nly Wisdom sits in light enthron'd,  
There, thro' th' obscurity of Time behold  
Redemption's plan—by prophecy foretold;  
And sing (as Truth reveals) in lofty lays  
Messiah's love to Adam's ruin'd race.

Rejoice, ye favor'd Sons of Earth, that God  
On Man such signal honor has bestow'd;  
That He, before all worlds, whose fiat gave  
Being to earth, should come, its race to save.

Ye happy few, blest favorites who share  
On earth the meek Messiah's blissful care,  
Who, by His love and bright example led  
With humble hope Life's lowly valley tread,  
And wait the high reward to virtue giv'n  
When He, our Judge, descends again from Heav'n;  
Come, and to Zion as we move along,  
Attend, and join in my exalted song.

**Shipping Arrivals.****CALCUTTA.**

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Oct. 26	Minstrel	British	Barns	London	July 28

**Stations of Vessels in the River.****CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 25, 1822.**

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—FAVORITE, (D. brig),  
passed down.

Kedgerie.—BOMBAY MERCHANT, passed down.  
New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, and DORSETSHIRE.

Saugor.—ADRIAN, gone to Sea.

The ATLET ROMAN, (Turkish), MELLEKEEL BHUR, (Arab), PAL-LAI, (Arab), and CENZUS, (brig), arrived off Calcutta on Saturday morning.



# ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

—781—

## Reply to a Merchant of Calcutta.

"AVARUS SEMPER EGRET."

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I was in hopes that I had sufficiently exposed the interested views of "A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA," to prevent his ever again appearing in the JOURNAL. However, as my worthy friend who does me the honor to consider his remarks "rather galling" is desirous to break another lance, so be it; only I will, before recommencing the affray, assure him, like Sir Francis Burdett, that "I mean nothing personal in my remarks."

It must be obvious to you, Sir, that my antagonist has in his letter, published in the JOURNAL of the 2d of October, attacked me most unfairly, *shifting the original argument advanced by me, regarding the great advantage derived by Officers of the Army in general, in being permitted to purchase Company's Madeira Wine, to an individual attack upon myself, charging me with being the advocate of private trade on the part of Officers employed by Government, not only in Wines, but Beer, Cheeses, &c. &c. &c. and as if this was not enough, he also accuses me of gaining five or six hundred Rupees per month for my trouble and services.*

Now, Sir, this is a wilful misrepresentation; for "A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA," acknowledges in the beginning of his last letter, that I had only commented upon "the last few lines" of his first one, which it may be remembered concluded in the recommending a Petition to Government, for the discontinuance of the sale of Company's Wine, at out stations. It was AGAINST THE PROPOSED PETITION that my arguments were directed, and not in support of the principle of unauthorised private trade, on the part of Officers, employed to receive and dispose of the Company's Wines; thus, to use a vulgar and homely expression, my worthy friend has completely "got the wrong sow by the ear," and has directed his abuse against what never existed, except in his own perverse imagination. O tempora, O mores! I should never think of advancing an opinion in support of unauthorised private trade, but in cases where a permission to trade is given to certain Company's Servants, I apprehend it can neither be derogatory to them to do so, nor would it be fair to preclude them from gaining profits, which "A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA" cannot consider himself entitled to, as it is not, I imagine, the practice of the Court of Directors to solicit gentlemen to come out as Free Merchants; on the contrary, it is considered, I believe, both by the Honorable Court and by the Merchants themselves, as a favor to be permitted to do so.

"A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA" will see that I can say something in favor of authorised trade; and if I have, in so doing, wandered from my original ground of argument, the fault is his, and his only. I at first merely complained of the hardship of having to pay Thirty or more Rupees, to a Merchant, for an article procurable for Twenty; and he immediately accuses me of being the supporter and encourager of private trade, and, in fact, a private trader myself.

Now, I declare, Sir, that your Correspondent is absolutely, *ab initio*, mistaken in every one of his ingenious conclusions: I never had any thing to do with the sale of wines, or any thing else; but I assure you, at the same time, that I have often been extremely glad to purchase Company's Wine (although Mr. what do you call him? says it sells at half the price of vinegar) in preference to the wretched stuff sold by little shopkeepers, at out Stations, under the denomination of "Madeira."

I cannot conclude without making an observation or two, upon the way in which A MERCHANT OF CALCUTTA talks of "cutting the monthly pay of Subaltern Officers," by which he would insinuate that the Officers do not like to buy Company's Wine; but the reverse happens to be so well established, that the insinuation is worse than useless. Subaltern Officers have no objection to save a rupee a bottle in Wine, where the article purchased is good, and my experience has always confirmed this fact; indeed not only Subalterns, but Colonels, do not think it derogatory

to them, to have their monthly pay cut, as the MERCHANT so elegantly phrases it, for a pipe of Company's Wine, even though it may sell for about one half the price of T. Wyatt's White Wine Vinegar.

The remainder of A MERCHANT's letter appears not to require any answer, as the sagacious reader will perceive that it carries with it its own antidote; but that my friend may not be too much depressed at the failure of his attack upon me, I would recommend him to peruse that ingenious little book entitled "The Miseries of Human Life," from whence he will be able to extract so many afflictions, that doubtless the disagreeable reality of being completely cut up in a paper war, and having his own selfish wishes thoroughly exposed, will appear to be light in comparison to what he might have undergone.

I am, Sir, Your's very obediently,

PEREGRINE PUNGENT.

In the Mofussil.

## Reviewers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Professional duties having called me from home for some time past, it was not until my return this morning that I saw the letter of CRITICUS on Reviewers. I am glad to find that we are likely to agree; for I assure him I would much rather meet him as a friend, than encounter him as an adversary; he will be as valuable in the one character, as he is formidable in the other; and I shall rejoice to see his talents ranged in the defence of the weaker party, wherever tyranny may rear its head.

Considering the office of a Reviewer abstractedly, I do not think we differ materially in our notions of it; there is no doubt he should perform nearly all the duties CRITICUS has prescribed; but then he must also have all the qualifications he enumerates: without having proved himself possessed of these qualifications, I cannot admit that he is at liberty to censure or reprove in the intemperate manner of the QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, and a variety of others; on the contrary, taking into view the weight these works now have on the public mind, I look upon such strictures to be a defamation of character, which ought never to be overlooked.

To say the least, the pretensions of any man who sets up for a Reviewer, are any thing but modest; but when we find them admitted, it is high time to watch them with attention, and if the office be abused, to punish him with severity.

I should be glad to know, for instance, what pretensions Mr. Southey has to the character of a Reviewer? Does he rest them on the masculine energy of "Go little book?" or on the amiable propensities of the sainted hero "Roderic the Goat? *God!* I beg his pardon. Yet this man, this mere "Ancient Pistol" in poetry, shall presume to contend with a Byron, or possibly to criticize a Walter Scott!!

Certainly, Sir, the being CRITICUS describes as superintending and directing the tastes and understandings of his fellow beings, must be a most interesting object; none can be more so, we should look up to him with a respect bordering on adoration, for his qualities must be almost Godlike: Johnson perhaps of the moderns approaches nearest to the description; but old Sam would stare strangely to see Robert Southey, Esq. on the bench with him.

As I think undue reputation prejudicial to the cause of Literature, so I also agree with CRITICUS, that malice generally defeats itself, and that ill-founded strictures will in time fall to the ground; still, however, that time is necessary; and in the meanwhile, an Author is ruined by this new race of "Divine-right" men.

Reviews might undoubtedly be of great use; but, as we find them, they are pernicious; for the public confidence is grossly abused, and most evidently misplaced. However, a Newspaper is an excellent cat-o-nine-tails for them. The late affair of "BUCKINGHAM'S PALESTINE" will not only place the immaculate

QUARTERLY in its true light, but lead, I hope, to such an examination of the pretensions of Reviewers in general, as to reduce that class to the proper standard in the scale of public estimation.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

YACOOB TONSON.

### Mercury in Fevers.

To the Editor of the Journal.

Sir,

The quotation from Dr. Robert Jackson's Work respecting the Medical properties of Cob-web, and the suggestions of your Correspondent, who sent it to you, have excited much interest and attention in the Public, generally, and even among the Members of the Medical profession. It is to be hoped, that much good will result from your making the subject generally known in this part of the world. Dr. Jackson's character as a Physician is of the very highest rank. His experience has been very extensive, for he has been engaged in practice among large masses of men by sea and land, and in all kinds of climates, for nearly half a century. He possesses a mind naturally very acute. He has uniformly been a close unwearied observer of all the various forms of febrile diseases, and of the effects of the remedial means which have been employed to counteract them, and he has carefully recorded the results which he has observed, for the future benefit of himself and others. With these advantages he enjoys another, which enables him to turn them to the best use, for his mind is of that inductive cast and habit, and of that compass, which particularly qualifies him for deducing general laws or principles from the particular facts which he has observed and recorded. You may therefore do an important service to the Medical Gentlemen in this country who may not have had an opportunity of seeing Dr. Jackson's Works, and through them, to a large part of the community, by publishing in your Paper the conclusions which he has formed respecting a particular mode of medical practice in febrile diseases which is very generally followed in this country, and which has lately excited some controversy. As Dr. Jackson's conclusions are founded on the results which he observed in the practice of other Medical Men, and not upon the results of his own practice, he may be regarded as free from that partiality, of which the most candid men can scarcely ever divest themselves when they sit in judgment on their own actions; and his official situation of Inspector of Hospitals in the West Indies, afforded him so large a field for observation, that there is every moral probability of his conclusions being correct. The soil, seasons, and temperature of the Country in which his observations were made; are not so very unlike those of the region in which we live, as to render it probable, that his conclusions are different from those, which equal candour and ability would deduce, from the same extensive review of the medical practice in the East Indies; and as "half the convex world" lies between us and Dr. Jackson, his sentiments may be made generally known, without offence or injury to any one, and in my humble opinion, with much advantage to the Medical Faculty, and the community at large. Have the kindness therefore, Sir, to give the accompanying extract a conspicuous column in your widely-circulated JOURNAL, and oblige,

Your obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Oct. 6, 1822.

TENAX.

#### MERCURY.

Mercury has been employed and confided in, as a remedy of principal dependence for the cure of certain forms of febrile disease, viz. the hepatic and dysenteric, for many years past, particularly in the East Indies. Calomel alone, or combined with Jalap, has also been long a remedy in common use, with the Medical Officers of the British Army, even with other Practitioners in the West Indies and North America, at the commencement of fevers, more especially at the commencement of fevers of the periodic class. This practice, as of old date, is well known and does not require to be noticed in this place. The present is comparatively new—and it is important, in as much as the introduction of it threatened, at one time, to constitute a new era in Medical Science. Dr. Colin Chisholm, of the Medical Department of the Ordnance, is generally considered as

its author, by having brought it into use, and strongly recommended it in a malignant disease, which appeared in the island of Grenada in the year 1793. If we allow ourselves to estimate the value of the remedy by the success of the effect exemplified in the Ordnance Hospital at Grenada, we cannot rate it high;\* yet, notwithstanding the negative testimony produced on this occasion, the exhibition of Calomel internally, and the application of Mercurial Ointment externally by friction, with a view to induce salivation, dates from this origin; and the practice, in spite of failures, has extended further and maintained itself longer among Medical Men in the West Indies, both in the Army and in the Civil Community, than any other known remedy. This being the case, it becomes necessary to examine the subject without prepossession, and to state the result candidly for the information of those who desire to know the truth.

Numerous experiments, of what is termed the mercurial plan of treating fevers, have been made by the Medical Officers of the Army, since the year 1793; and, though none have been made professedly by myself, the steps of the process and its results have so often fallen under my observation in the course of my official duty as Inspector of Hospitals, that I think I am warranted, from an unprejudiced review of the whole, to confide in the following conclusion, viz.

1.—That when the disease is of the intermittent or remittent type, the intermissions or remission distinct, the skin soft, thin, warm, and perspirable, the pulse free and expansile; in short, when the symptoms are of a secondary degree of violence, the salivary glands are for the most parts soon affected by Mercury, whether given internally or applied externally by friction; and that where the salivary glands are affected and a free copious salivation established, the disease ordinarily abates in force;—even sometimes ceases altogether. The rule is general, but not absolute. Instances occur, and not unfrequently, where the paroxysm returns after salivation is fully established; even some are recorded where death has not been averted though the reputed sign of safety was present.

2.—Where fever is of the continued kind, whether endemic, epidemic or contagious, the symptoms violent, the heat ardent, the skin thick and compacted; dry and torpid as connected with excessive excitement and precipitate action, or thick, greasy, damp and inanimate as connected with constriction and diminished energy of the capillary system, Calomel is sometimes given internally in great extent, mercurial ointment being at the same time rubbed upon the surface in great quantity, without the salivary glands being in any degree affected by it; in other cases, the gums become spongy and livid, the breath emits the mercurial odor; but no increase takes place in the salivary secretion, and no change is effected on the course of the disease, which proceeds uninterruptedly to a fatal or favorable termination, independently of saturation of the system with mercury.

The conditions now described are extremes; they comprehend what is most important relative to the effect of mercury as a remedy for the cure of recent fever.

3.—In fevers of slow movement and protracted duration, more particularly in such as are complicated with congestion in the more important organs within the abdominal cavity, the internal exhibition of mercury and the external application of it by friction, carried to the extent of producing more or less of ptyalism, has appeared to myself to be a remedy of value; in fact to be often the only remedy, especially as aided by medicated diets, by bathings, frictions, the occasional abstraction of blood in small quantity, with exercise by gestation, on which any dependence can be placed for effecting cure, or even for prolonging life:—it appears, as conducted in this manner, to operate changes on diseased organization, or to lay a foundation in which such changes as lead to health, may be effectually operated by other means.

Mercury, in one form or other, aided by medicated diets, baths, and frictions, is frequently employed in certain protracted forms of dysenteric affection, and its benefits, where it is properly managed, are important and well proved. Calomel with opium, and sometimes with the addition of ipecacuanha, has in a manner superseded all other forms of remedy for the cure of recent dysentery with several practitioners in British Military Hospitals. In these, I have seen it employed on a large scale, and employed so exclusively of other means of remedy, that I consider myself as entitled to speak with confidence of what it does effect.

1.—Where the cause of the disease appeared to act principally on the mucous membrane of the intestines, and where the action was only of second rate violence, ptyalism or salivation was, for the most part, soon induced by calomel combined with opium. Where salivation was induced, the violence of the symptoms ordinarily abated, and the disease actually ceased in a few days, sometimes permanently, sometimes only temporarily.

2.—Where the diseased action extended to all the coats of the intestines, particularly to the peritoneal, the benefits of the mercurial

\* The proportion of deaths to cases was one in every three and five eighths.—See Dr. Chisholm's Table, vol. 1st, p. 194, 2d Ed.



treatment, simply as mercurial, were very equivocal. *It rarely made any impression, the disease proceeding in such case uninterruptedly to a fatal termination, or terminating by congestion in the mesentery and coats of the intestines themselves, so as to leave the patient catatonic, sometimes for life.*

The above is the sum of what I have to remark respecting Mercury, as employed in different forms of recent fever and recent dysentery, without artificial preparation of the subject. The preparation of the subject, particularly the preparation that is effected by abstraction of blood in the more concentrated fevers and more complicated forms of dysentery, is indispensable to the success of the primary effect, that is, to assure the action of the remedy on the salivary glands. The quantity of a thousand grains of calomel has often been given internally, ounces of ointment being rubbed at the same time upon the body externally, without producing the smallest increase of salivary secretion. *In such case, the disease runs to a fatal termination as if nothing had been done; in others, perfectly analogous, the abstraction of two, three, four or more pounds of blood changed the condition, in such manner, that a moderate quantity of calomel acted immediately and effectively on the salivary glands; hence, the saliva flowing freely, the fever, whether general or dysenteric, usually abated and often finally ceased; I leave it to the reader to form his own opinion, whether the effect belonged to the Mercury or to the bleeding.* It has been the custom of late, with some of those medical officers of the Army, who are prepossessed in favour of the Mercurial plan of treating fevers, to give calomel in doses of a drachm or half a drachm after the abstraction of a large quantity of blood, viz. three, four, or five pounds, according to the intensity of the symptoms. The salivary secretion is soon moved by this form of proceeding; the disease is overcome, and Mercury obtains credit for what, according to another, and perhaps a truer view of the case, is actually owing to abstraction of blood. If Mercury be applied externally, or given internally, without previous preparation by abstraction of blood or other suitable means, the salivary discharge rarely begins to flow before the third, fifth, or seventh day of the disease, not generally until after one or other of the known critical periods of fever. The knowledge of this fact, obtained through observation of the progress of diseases, and confirmed by reference to case books still preserved in the office of Inspector of Hospitals at Barbadoes, warrants the conclusion that Mercurial action manifested by increased discharge of saliva, instead of being the cause which arrests or suspends the course of the disease by its own proper power, is no more than an indication that such suspension has taken place, either by a process inherent in the constitution, or by forcible means of art; Mercury does not act whilst the disease exists in force, that is, it does not counteract the progress of the worked cause while action produced by that cause is in progressive activity. This is the fact, the conclusion is important.

Upon the whole, I venture to say, and I say it with candour, that if the results of what is termed Mercurial treatment in fever and even in dysentery, particularly in British Military Hospitals, where it has been most extensively tried, be correctly reviewed, the high or rather the extravagant opinion, which has been and which is even now entertained of the salutary power of that remedy, is not well supported. The advocates of the Mercurial plan of treatment generally assert that no one dies from fever after salivation is fully established. The assertion is not altogether correct; but even if it were, and if it appear, in a reference to the hospital case books, that there is one in three of the more concentrated forms of endemic fever in which Calomel, given alone, or in combination with opium to the amount of a thousand grains or more, produce no increase of the salivary secretion, consequently does not produce the effect which controls the fatal tendency of the disease, and if it appear, through the same channel of information, that the same disease when left to its own course, or opposed by ordinary means of treatment, does not destroy life to greater extent than one in three, those most prepossessed in favour of the remedy will not, it is presumed, venture to maintain that we gain any thing by the experiment; and it is evident that, if we gain nothing important, we lose time and chances of gain from other sources. But though the action of Mercury, even where it does produce an increased discharge of the salivary secretion, is not uniformly decisive of the cure of fever, and though the occurrence of that action without artificial preparation by bleeding, or other means not implied in the plan of Mercurial treatment, cannot be calculated upon as a certain effect, the practice still holds its ground, and probably will maintain it for many years to come. It hangs on a specious delusion, viz. on the expectation of an effect, uncertain, it must be confessed, in its occurrence, but commonly believed, when it does occur, to be in a manner specific of cure.—I abstain from further remark on the subject, only adding that if the case be viewed without prepossession, and if the hospital returns of the person who first adopted the practice at Grenada in the year 1793, and of those who have pursued a similar practice in the different military hospitals in the West Indies since that time, be admitted as documents of veracity, the arguments for the continuance of the Mercurial plan of treatment do not appear to be strong.

## Native Entertainment.

Sir, To the Editor of the Journal.

As you occasionally insert Translations of Extracts from other Native Papers in your valuable JOURNAL, the accompanying may perhaps find a place in some one of your Numbers.

I am, your friend and Servant,

Jhontpoor, Sept. 25, 1922.

EXTRANIUS.

EXTRACT FROM THE MITHYA KUTHA KOWMUDDY OF THE 2ND-KOOARLURT.

We are at length enabled to communicate to our numerous readers the fullest intelligence respecting the Fete lately given by Baboo Khan Darogha, and the Bachelors, on the Police Tannah Establishment of this place, to Tendal and Mrs. Sheikh Phenkoo, of the Camp Colour department.

The spacious apartments of the Tannah were laid open for the accommodation of the numerous guests, and a splendid Paul or Marquee pitched in the grounds was appropriated as a Ball-room, the whole suite was brilliantly illuminated with Chiraghs and Mushals.

The strongest "Mud rack" sparkled in "Kutorahs and Gurrabs" of beautiful Terra-Cotta, the viands could not fail to be superior in their kinds, as they were presents made to Daroghajie by his friends in the country, expressly for the present occasion; the cookery was superb, for as the worthy Kagee Ibu-ool Kullub, who is known to be a competent judge, observed, it could not be had when there was Ghee in the Pullaos from the tips of the finger to the elbow joint.

After dinner several toasts were given, among which we particularly remarked the favourite one with all those who designate themselves Kumpnees kee Khyrkhab, viz. "Confusion to the Sudder Distillery System, which adds nothing to the strength of the creature and ruins the free trader," which was drank with enthusiasm and followed by two times two.

The Ladies having adjourned, Tendal Sheikh Phenkoo rose to address the Company. We regret that our distance from the place of the worthy Veteran prevented us from hearing the whole of his speech; all that we could collect was, that "he cordially thanked Daroghajie and the Bachelors, whom he more particularly addressed by the endearing appellation of Balbhuchas for the Khanah they had provided, for the excellence of which a succession of Dhukars would, as far as he was concerned, vouch for a week to come at least; he further stated, with that felicity of expression which distinguishes the orations of this gallant Of floor, that for his part, hardships of all kinds were familiar to him, that Civilians were less able to bear them than Soldiers, a strong proof of which he observed was before them, for that their chief entertainer was completely done up; that the excessive heat of the room had most assuredly split Daroghajie's heart" (we think heart was the word) "while those of the guests who belonged to his department were like his own, sound as mill-stones; he concluded by moving that our ek Peala be drank to the convalescence of Daroghajie previous to joining the Ladies."

On entering the Marquee we found Mrs. Tendal Phenkoo, whom the majority of our Subscribers will recollect as the accomplished Phootkeean, the distinguished pupil of Madame Fyzbukh's seminary, in the act of performing a kuharwah or Valtz with her Sister Miss Jhoomkun, with all that grace which is so peculiarly their own.

In the course of the evening other ladies enchanted the company with their vocal powers, among whom the Honorable Lady Pecare, relict of the late Sir Jharoo Khondee, was conspicuous; she gave "Tera dii nadan a leca ri" with exquisite pathos and effect.

The instrumental band, which was numerous and efficient, was led by Bhurooah Meean, who presided at the "Tablahs;" we know no performers of the present day who can equal the brilliancy of Bhurooah Meean's touch on his favourite instrument, his execution on the Tablah is superior, but the Dholuk is his forte—on this he is divine.

All regretted the absence of the interesting Beebeo Bunnoo; an affaire de cour, in which Bhumboo Beg Daffadar is concerned, is said to be the cause of her absence in the Station.

A fracas of rather an unpleasant nature disturbed the harmony of the convivals, and broke up the party earlier than was intended; it originated in the attempts of Ghubroo Meean (who was most anxious to shew off the dandy airs he had acquired in the course of a visit to his Brother, who holds a situation in the Stable Department at Ballygunge) to ingratiate himself with Miss Beebun, a connexion of Run Must Khan, Esquire, a gentleman of fashion and fortune, the young Lady finding herself incommode, gave a shriek, which speedily brought Mr. Run Must to her side; he, first taking the name of the females of Ghubroo Meean's family in vain, planted a Ghonsa in his bread basket, which compelled him to give up its contents into the lap of Miss Beebun, and over the clothes of Boolagee Khan, her next neighbour; he knocked down Run Must and all fell on old Madame Fyzbukhs; the endeavours of each to retaliate or to extricate themselves brought the angry passions of others into action; the scene which ensued baffles all attempts at description; shrieks, cries, oaths, prayers, imprecations and deprecations, "galee" and "galong" filled the air and drowned the melody of "Suriadus, Tablahs and Jhanjes" completely; the lights, except one "mushal" were soon extinguished, "keels," "goorarees," "ghonsas," "dhukkas" were given and received in all directions; at length the last mushal caught the fly of the Marquee, the sense of common danger suspended for a moment the violence of the affray, all fled from the tent on the road and renewed the battle.

As the parties were no longer under the roof of Darogahjies, his seruples as to the mode of proceeding to be adopted were quieted, he and his men being only three quarters tipsy, got their arms and charged the combatants, and succeeded in scouring all but Tendal Sheik Phenkeo and his party, who being old Soldiers made good their retreat; such as possessed the means of contributing towards the expenses of the evening were released on their Paroles, the others were kept in the stocks all night, and next day forwarded to the Court where they remained when this Paper went to the press.—*Jhootpoor, Koor 1st.*

### Selections.

**Cape Town Gazette.**—It appears by extracts from the CAPE TOWN GAZETTE of the 22d of June, given in another page, that considerable distress prevailed in that colony in consequence of the failure of the crops, so that the local authorities had found it necessary to make a government loan to the distressed landholders, in order to enable them to supply themselves with seed corn. The hardships which have assailed the British Emigrants in this part of the world are certainly very distressing; yet we cannot help wishing every encouragement to be given to Settlers on this, the only hopeful point of Africa, from which light and civilisation may one day overspread that dark and dismal continent.

**Public Meetings.**—It is very singular that the dread of public meetings and free discussion that seems to haunt both his Majesty's Ministers at home, and their representatives in every part of the world, has now visited the Cape, as will be seen from the Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, also given in another page. We can view this as nothing else than a precautionary measure to prevent, if possible, the people of England from knowing more of the state of the Colony than is agreeable to the local authorities or their friends at home; for danger is there surely out of the question. It is possible Spy Oliver might have had some hand in penning this precious Proclamation.

**Late Mr. Imlach.**—The body of the late Mr. Imlach, who lost his life in the manner fully described in our paper of Thursday, has been found, we understand, a little above Hooghley. Subsequent accounts prove that the story told by the servants, who say they escaped by swimming, is entirely false; as all the servants, as well as the Dandeers and Manjies are safe on shore, no one being lost but Mr. Imlach himself. Another inaccuracy which we may as well correct, is, that he had no money with him, as supposed; for he had dispatched it by another conveyance.

**Funeral of Doorga.**—The immense congregation that assembled, yesterday (Friday) evening, at the Custom House wharf, to witness the funeral of Doorga, were suddenly thrown into consternation by the appearance of a Fire Engine, proceeding towards the premises of Mr. Udny, attended by the cry of Fire! Fire! However, on reaching the spot they

found it had been got under, by the active exertions of a few Bihishtees, without any thing of value being materially damaged.—*Harker's.*

### Answer to Isaac Cross Staff's Petition.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

It is probable that your Petitioner, ISAAC CROSS-STAFF, having been engaged in various Departments of the State, may be so far worn out, that he is now a fit supplicant for a place in the Invalid Establishment: his eye-sight must certainly be failing him, and he is probably too poor to be able to afford a pair of spectacles.

Your Petitioner complains of the expected supersession of his services, by an Instrument which is described in the BRITISH INDIAN MILITARY REPOSITORY, No. 2, Art. 2, under the denomination of a KATHETOMETER; and if he had been able to read, (which I may entertain doubts of from analogy, as he has only placed 'his mark' to the Petition, and therefore I suppose that he cannot write, but must have employed a Cranny to transcribe from the 'POCKET GUNNER,') he ought to have perceived that Mr. KATHETOMETER no more resembled Master CROSS-STAFF, than a Curricule does a Hackery. Both Carriages are drawn by two beasts abreast, and each Carriage is supported upon two wheels, but there is a marked difference in their travelling properties,—as the Curricule easily passes its humble rival upon the road, and arrives at the end of its journey first.

Now Master CROSS-STAFF ought to have perceived, if his eyes have not entirely failed him, that when Mr. KATHETOMETER arrives at the end of his base line AD, (or AB, Plate 4 MILITARY REPOSITORY), that he has finished his journey; while Master CROSS-STAFF must go on clod-hopping in another direction, DE, which must be set off exactly at right angles to the base, and in this line he has to make a second measurement. After this, he has to form a computation of the relative value of the multiples; which, if Master ISAAC can neither read, write, nor see, cannot be supposed to be a very accurate one.

But suppose a high wall, or any other insuperable obstacle happens to intervene, between the base DA, and the point E, by running to a considerable distance parallel to DA and about a foot from it,—how will Master CROSS-STAFF proceed, supposing the station A to be close to the bank of a River one side, and the object C to be close to the bank on the opposite side? He will evidently be perplexed, and find a difficulty in performing his task; while Mr. KATHETOMETER will find no obstacle to impede him, but may even proceed upon the top of the wall and effect his object.

This circumstance ought alone to have attracted the notice of any person possessed of his faculties, as the Diagram given, (Fig. 2, Plate 4, MILITARY REPOSITORY), fully explains it; and I therefore hope and trust, that it will hardly be necessary to say more at present, to prove that I am not allied to any of the family of the CROSS-STAFFS, but possess virtues which they are strangers to.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

October 26, 1822.

GEOMETER KATHETOMETER, Esq.

### Nautical Notices.

The Shipping Report of Saturday morning, announced the appearance of two Ships standing in below Sangor, accompanied by a Pilot vessel, names not ascertained.

An Extra Report removed the hopes which this notice had excited, by stating one of these to be the MINSTER, Captain Barns, from Penang the 26th of September; and the other an American ship, the FRANKLIN, from Philadelphia. An Arab vessel dismasted in the Eastern Channel, was also added to the list.

The Commander of the MINSTER, with Captain J. Smith, of the Bengal Native Infantry, Passenger from Penang, reached Town on Saturday. The MINSTER, it appears suffered much in the heavy gale of the 15th instant at the Sand Heads; having sprung her bowsprit in several places, lost her top gallant masts, spritsail yard and jib-boom, as well as her Anchors and Cables, and sustained other damage.